FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL XLII.] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, SEPTEMBER 20, 1858. [NO. 2155.]

EDWARD J. HALE & SON,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

At $2 00 per annum, if paid in advance; $2 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 00 after the year has expired.

Price for the Semi-Weekly OBSERVER $3 00 if paid in advance; $3 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $4 00 after the year has expired.

A DIABOLICAL EXHIBITION.

In the year 1834, said to us yesterday a distinguished legal gentleman of New Orleans, I visited Paris in the course of a European tour, that my Americanism might be polished down by a little attrition among the genteel particles of Parisian society. I found the world of Paris in a very considerable state of excitement in consequence of an extraordinary performance which was nightly exhibited by an Eastern juggler, and which was nothing more nor less than apparent decapitation of a man in the presence of an audience, and under the very noses of a committee of medical gentlemen, who stood only so far distant while the operation was being performed as to escape the swing of the long, two-edged sword with which the juggler smote off the head. I went to see the exhibition, which took place in a theatre, in company with several American gentlemen. The theatre was crowded with between two and three thousand spectators, and the curtain was up, displaying a common table, six feet long, upon the stage, at the very edge of which I obtained a seat, having gone very early.

At the given time the juggler, a singular-looking man, came upon the stage, with his shirt-sleeves rolled up to the shoulders, and bearing a long, heavy, two-edged sword. He upset the table upon the boards and showed that there was no concealed drawer or other recess, and placed it in the blaze of the footlights near the edge of the stage. In a few words he stated what he was going to do, and requested some of the audience to come forward and stand upon the stage that they might see there *was no deception*. A number of the medical gentleman who had been chosen as a committee to investigate the matter, if possible, took their position upon the stage, and soon after the victim, who had been sitting in the parquette, mounted the stage, removed his coat and cravat, turned back his shirt collar, and laying down upon his back on the table, elevated his chin to more fairly expose his neck to the headsman's weapon. The juggler then raised his keen and fearful-looking sword, and giving it a wide sweep, brought it down—I say brought it down upon the neck, for no one could see that he did not, even those within three feet of him—upon the neck of the subject with great force!

Blood spurted high into the air, some of it falling on our party, and deluged the stage, while the most fearful sound, a something between a groan and a shriek of horror from the whole assemblage shook the building, and numerous women and some males fell fainting in their seats, and were borne out by the ushers of the house. The juggler raised his sword again, repeated the blow, and the dissevered head fell upon the floor! Taking it by the hair he held it up to the audience for full five minutes, until the blood had ceased to flow from the severed arteries, the lower jaw had fallen, and the face had assumed the appearance of a corpse; then throwing it heavily upon the stage he requested the committee to examine it, which they did, passing it from hand to hand. They then examined the body upon the table, from the headless neck of which the blood had not yet ceased to drop upon the floor of the stage; they lifted the limbs and let them fall with the limp inertia of lifeless matter, and, of course, pronounced the man dead to all intents and purposes.

After they had concluded their investigation, the juggler informed the audience that he was going to put the man's head on again, and restore him to life. Taking up the head he laid it on the table, fitted the two parts of the neck to each other, and began to mutter and make signs over the corpse. In about five minutes the lately decapitated man slowly turned his ghastly and altogether horrible face—white as snow—toward the audience, and an excitement followed exceeding, if anything, that which occurred when the first blow of the sword fell. In a few moments the eyelids gradually opened and displayed the eyes wearing a glassy, corpse-like stare; by degrees, a life-like speculation came into them, some color returned to the face; and, after stretching his limbs, the man arose from the table, resumed his coat, and walked down from the stage and mingled with the crowd.

The exhibition was over. The neck of the apparently decapitated man bore a red mark and scar around it, like the cicatrice of a newly healed wound. All this I saw with my own eyes, which were as effectually deceived as those of tens of thousands of other persons. I could, in no way consistently with reason, account for any feature of this horrible thrilling feat of trickery. I have never heard of the trick before or since performed by any other man, and very possibly it originated and died with him. However, it is scarcely more unaccountable than many often displayed feats of the adroit Eastern jugglers.

New Orleans True Delta.

Deep Sea Soundings.—Some persons are surprised at the statement that the water upon the telegraphic plateau between Trinity and Valentia Bays is from two to three miles deep in its deepest parts, having been told that there it is comparatively shallow. A comparison of deep sea soundings will show that the idea of its shallowness is correct, when measured by the almost incredible abysses to which the plummet has been sent. Lieut. Berryman, in 1853, made a sounding in the Atlantic ocean 39,600 feet in depth, equal to a little over 7½ miles; and Capt. Denham, of the British Navy, has obtained soundings at the vast depth of 46,236 feet, or about 8¾ English miles. The highest mountains upon the globe might be hurled into these immense chasms and still leave a vast ocean above their tallest peaks. The giant Himalayas, that overtop all other mountains, would be swallowed as easily as the Alps. The highest peak of the chain is only 28,178 feet above the sea level, and its summit might be submerged about three miles at the point of Cap. Denham's deepest soundings!—*Nat. Int.*

Ocean Ice.—Large bodies of ice have been observed in the Atlantic ocean recently. One was enormous in size, being two hundred feet long. At this season of the year ice is seldom seen by voyagers, and the probability is the summer within the Arctic zone has been unusually powerful in setting free the mountains of ice in that region.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 16, 1858.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

NEW YORK, Sept. 13, 1858.

I have been too busy for the past day or two to go in search of sights to write about to the readers of the Observer, and happily, or unhappily, no sights have come to me to be written about. No fire, no murder, no dreadful accident, no riot, nor even an affray, have I seen. The nearest approach to any of these, presented itself yesterday morning as I rode in the cars past the Tombs, when I saw an officer hurrying some poor devil of a culprit within the massive walls of that queer looking prison. What he had done I could not tell, of course; though it was perfectly apparent what he had *not* done—he had not burnt the Quarantine Hospitals, for those culprits are men of mark, whose arrest is an event, who give bail in thousands for their appearance to undergo the farce of a trial. But this youth attracted no attention from even the boys who appear to like that refined neighborhood; the officer marched him along with rapid strides, both the parties looking equally as if it was a matter of course, nobody caring a copper about it. Yet who shall say that there were not bleeding hearts at home—some poor mother or loving sister—to weep over the fall of a beloved son and brother?

A friend gave me a brief account a day or two ago of the way in which business is despatched in the Court held within that prison daily. It is a summary business, often an amusing, but oftener still a sad one. I have never had either leisure or inclination to be a spectator of the scene.

The city is dull—dull politically and commercially, so far as I can hear or see. One of the papers advertises for a new "sensation." The Cable and the Quarantine are both threadbare—at least so it is thought. And New York can't get along without something to produce a *furor*. It will not be long, if we may judge by the past, before those in search of "some new thing" will be gratified by the discovery of some great crime, breach of trust, or domestic tragedy.

I really feel some curiosity to know when the New Yorkers sleep, at least those of them who keep restaurants, cigar stores, oyster shops, and retail shops generally. I had occasion to ride up Fulton street and Broadway a few nights ago, between 11 and 12 o'clock, and there were then hundreds of these places open, as bright as gas could make them, and generally appearing to have plenty of customers. I suppose there were a hundred persons in Taylor's gaudy eating palace (which is said to be of such dubious reputation that well informed city ladies seldom enter it.) An old friend of mine once said that to succeed in business here a man had to sleep with one eye open and one leg out of bed. But in this progressive age they appear to have improved upon his requirement—they seem not to sleep at all.

It is a hard life they lead who have to work for a living here—a sad wear and tear of body and mind. When successful, there is indeed often rapid and great success; but often also at the sacrifice of the capacity for enjoyment. In fact there is no doubt that the good and the evil of life are more generally than is supposed distributed with an even hand, without respect to place or occupation. If in our quiet country town people do not attain to such rapid and great wealth as some of those of like capacity in the great city, neither do they so waste mind and body in incessant labor. And then to think of the anxieties of the last year of panic, through which not one in a thousand passed unscathed, and hundreds who had deemed themselves rich were suddenly deprived of all, bankrupted, and thrown upon the world for a new start in life, perhaps again to flourish and again to fall. I find some with whom I have had occasional business transactions, and who were rich, utterly ruined. A partner in one of these flourishing houses, well known to me, died a few years ago, leaving his family near a hundred thousand dollars, as his share of the profits. The other members of the firm continued the business, and were tempted by success to make large speculative investments in outside schemes. The firm was utterly broken during the pressure, with nothing left but a fair fame and the sympathies of those who had had dealings with them and had experienced their courtesies.

In another case within my knowledge, a firm came through the fiery trial, after weeks and months of most anxious fears, and who look back with deep thankfulness to Providence for raising up friends in their time of great need. It was a season to try the faithfulness of friends.

In yet another instance, the merchant was ruined, but a beloved son, who was leading a life of dissipation, was saved, to all human appearance; and there are no sighs over the loss of wealth.

These are not fancy pictures. If so many come within my own limited observation, what a multitude of cases of reverse and of trial must have occurred in this city within the past year. The thought may well inspire the prayer for contentment with their lot, of the less wealthy or distinguished.

I understand that the Fall business of the merchants has been unexpectedly large and satisfactory, especially from the South. The Spring purchases were sparing; the country had therefore become rather bare of goods; the debtor part of the community has squared up to a greater degree than usual, and people feel disposed to launch out again.

One who has not tried it can scarcely form an idea of the trouble it requires to get any thing here. I have been in search of one of the new fashioned small power presses, and between hunting up the inventor, and then searching for one of his presses in operation, I have probably ridden and walked twenty miles, and without yet fully accomplishing the object. Though not happening to see in operation the one I want, I have seen several other most ingenious and beautiful job presses. One of these, a little press for printing cards only, furnished with a large roll of card paper, prints the card, cuts each one apart exactly at the right place, and counts and records the number printed. When worked by steam, I was told that it prints about 10,000 cards in an hour. Of course there would be no sufficient employment for one of these in a small town like Fayetteville. The one I want will print 750 or 1000 sheets of blanks in an hour. It is worked with a treddle (or by steam,) occupies a space of only about four feet square, and costs $450.

Another thing that may interest my editorial brethren. I have bought from Bingham & Co., 29 Beekman street, a supply of prepared composition for making rollers. They furnish the best quality of materials, and boil them so far that they only require to be re-melted and boiled for 15 minutes before moulding. The cost is only 12 cents a lb., making the roller cost less, I think, than when made from proper materials at home.

THE PERILS OF OFFICE-HOLDING AND OFFICE-SEEKING.—The Albany Argus publishes the following extract from a fragmentary memoir written by Hon. Wm. L. Marcy, late Secretary of State. The article was found among Mr. Marcy's manuscript papers at the time of his death, and it is published in the Argus by authority of Mr. G. W. Newell, one of Gov. Marcy's executors, who says that it forms a sort of episode in a brief autobiographical sketch, whose narrative ends with the writer's removal from Troy to Albany in 1826, the whole being confined mainly to political events, and written it would seem at a comparatively recent date.

The paper is well worth reading and ought to be of service in this land of liberty, whose chief advantage as compared with other lands consists, as many have learned to think from 4th of July orations, in the privilege accorded to the humblest of aspiring to the "highest earthly position of honor." As the National Intelligencer remarks, few men in our country have passed through a more various and prolonged experience in political life, beginning from the humbler walks of the public service and ending with the most responsible and difficult functions of elevated statesmanship; and as few men, moreover, have ever been more successful in winning the honors and commanding the applause which constitute the highest reward of the public servant, the advice which Mr. Marcy here administers has the advantage of being evidently inspired by a candor equal to its authority. *His* admonitions do not labor under the suspicion of being the offspring of a thwarted ambition, soured by the disappointments of place and fortune, but are recognised at once as the frank expressions of a ripened judgment, pronounced at the close of a career as rich with civic honors as it was protracted in the duration of its services

Extract from a Fragmentary Memoir Written by Mr. Marcy.

His views on this subject, as entertained and expressed at his first entrance upon the scenes of active life, as well as those which he has avowed as the result of his subsequent experience and reflection, are worthy of consideration. In relation to himself, he early resolved not to take any civil office the duties of which were, in his judgment, incompatible with or would be likely to divert him from the steady prosecution of his profession, intending to make that his main reliance for the means of his support and success in life. In his view a different course was objectionable in many respects. If an office diverts the incumbent from the duties of his profession, or he is relieved from depending upon it by official emoluments, those motives to exertion by which professional character is acquired are greatly weakened and cease to have sufficient strength to give a proper direction to his actions. In this manner his best chance for success in life—his profession—soon becomes with him an object of secondary consideration, if it is not ultimately given up, and there is substituted in its place the possession of an office which should never have been regarded as any thing more than an incident. That this is a sound view of the case is confirmed by common observation. Most of those who, at an early period in their professional career, have been fortunate politicians in obtaining office, have either failed in their professional pursuits or have felt and lamented the bad influence upon them resulting from this deviation in their course. A dependence upon official patronage for the means of obtaining a livelihood is, of all others, the most uncertain. The most successful realize, both in fame and profit, less than they expected, and others are more severely disappointed. By far the greater part of those who in this manner have been turned away from the steady pursuit of their professions have had cause, in looking back upon their own course, to regard the acquisition of an office as an adverse event, though at the time it happened they esteemed it as an instance of good fortune.

There are many circumstances of annoyance and danger in the situation of an office-holder which are not taken into account by those who wish to be invested with that character as the means of comfortable support.

A man's mind must be particularly well balanced if it is not occasionally disturbed with anxiety when he reflects that his expectations of advantage depend on his retaining his office, and this depends again upon the success of his party and the continued favor of his political friends. A sense of insecurity which results from such a situation must be a source of constant inquietude.

An office-holder is also naturally led to enter more deeply than would otherwise be the case into all party contests, his passions are more intensely engaged, and he is exposed to be betrayed by them into the indulgence of the bitter feelings engendered by political strife. His zeal, however pure, and his conduct, however independent, are often uncharitably ascribed to selfishness. He is an object of hostility to his opponents and of envy to some of his own party, and from neither can he expect the credit for disinterestedness which he feels conscious of deserving.

Frequent importunity for office by young men, before they have established fair claims to public confidence, not unfrequently draws upon them the imputation of selfishness, even from their own political friends; and when the suspicion of its truth prevails to a considerable extent it interposes serious obstacles to their advancement, even after a proper season arrives for them to take a part in the management of public affairs, and when they might do it without the sacrifices resulting from engaging in them at an earlier period of life.

Office-holders, as a body, are exposed to some malign influences that do not assail men in other situations, and the instances are not a few in which they have yielded to a temptation which has led them into a strange obliquity of conduct. Office too long enjoyed or the hope of it too long and ardently indulged has a tendeney to beget selfishness, which may be, and often is, of so rank a growth that it obtains the mastery of integrity; and a political career commenced in honesty has, in consequence thereof, terminated in apostacy and disgrace.

It is further to be remarked that, in most instances, the possession of office places the incumbent in a stationary condition—an undesirable and often dangerous position for young men. Without the strong incentive of an encouraging prospect improvement is not calculated on or scarcely expected. Nothing is more fatal to the success of any one in a pursuit or profession requiring the cultivation and vigorous exercise of the mental faculties than to enter upon it without feeling the necessity of relying upon his own resources. By a sort of compulsion, arising from this consideration, he is induced to task his faculties. By doing so he soon learns how far he can rely upon them; indolence and timidity, which would otherwise have kept him comparatively inactive, are thus overcome, and self-confidence, not the mere promptings of vanity, but the fruit of experience, is inspired.

In regard to most offices, when the routine of duties is once acquired, there is very little occasion for mental effort; and the incumbent satisfies the public and himself with a kind of mechanical drugery. This is generally the case, except in the instance where the official station requires the performance of ever-varying duties and high mental exertions.

There are persons, though the cases are exceedingly rare among us, who are so situated as not to be obliged to devote themselves to any private pursuit, and who choose to engage in public affairs as their main employment. To such some of the foregoing remarks are not applicable.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY COURT.—The following statement shows the amount of business transacted at the session last week:—

No. of Suits on the Trial Docket,	444
Cases disposed of,	134
No. of Suits on the Appeal Docket,	82
Cases disposed of,	32
No. of Cases on the State Docket,	59
Cases disposed of,	31
No. of Suits on the Appearance Docket,	147
Cases disposed of,	22

THE CROPS.—A letter from a friend at Watson's Bridge, Moore county, says:

"The farmers in this neighborhood are just about done pulling fodder. There will be more corn made than was last year. I have never known it healthier."

LARGE POTATOES.—We are indebted to Mr. John V. Jones for some very fine and large Sweet Potatoes.

NORTH CAROLINA ARGUS.—We have received this morning the first number of a new series of the North Carolina Argus, published at Wadesborough, by Fenton & Darley; C. W. Fenton, Editor.

Wadesborough is a good location for a newspaper, and we should suppose that Anson County alone would support so great a convenience as a printing office.

THE OLD WORLD AND THE NEW.—There are places in the old world where they burn the dead, and the practice is not without its advocates just now in the new. The Philadelphia Bulletin has a leading article in favor of it, as greatly conducive to public health. The Richmond Despatch, in reply, thinks that we are already far in advance of the old world people. We burn sick people, without waiting for their death; as for instance, the recent burning of the sick in the Staten Island (N. Y.) Hospital.

A CHINESE WAR.—A correspondent of the Journal of Commerce, writing from China, remarks upon the singular fact that while the French and English have captured and hold Canton, and now threaten Pekin and its imperial master, British commerce is proceeding without interruption at Shanghai, and English vessels, as he saw, entered and left the port without the least annoyance. A singular war is this.

The Rice Crop.—The harvest for the above grain commenced on some fields in this vicinity about ten days since, and we are informed by one of the largest planters, (T. D Meares, Esq.,) that the crop on the Cape Fear is larger than for some years past. The grain is fully matured and promises to be of excellent quality, unless a storm comes to injure that which is cut. The birds are very plenty and doing considerable damage.—*Wilmington Journal.*

The Revival.—For nearly two weeks, during the progress of a protracted meeting at the Methodist Church in this place, under the pastoral charge of Rev. F. M. Kennedy, the Holy Spirit has been graciously present, filling the house with the glory of God. There have been thirty conversions. Many have united themselves with the church. The work is going on with increasing interest. The people crowd the house of God, filling the aisles, the altar, and every available place.—*Wadesborough Argus.*

Revival.—An interesting revival of religion is going on in Greensboro' N. C., at the Methodist church. Thirty conversions had taken place up to Wednesday night.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

The Folly of Dueling.—Punch says a wise thing now and then. He has struck the sensible view of dueling—its unfairness. Count the result of a hostile meeting certain, and it is murder; count it hazard, and the stakes are unequal. Quoth Punch:

Now, in England we have put an end to this kind of thing. Without reference to the brutal folly and wickedness of the duel, we have put an end to it simply as rational beings who can do a sum in subtraction. We have after a good many years, we confess, of Montague House and Wormwood Scrubs, arrived at the conclusion that dueling is unfair, because men are unequal in value.

We now agree that an educated, intellectual working citizen, the mainstay of a loved family the adviser of trusting friends, a useful recoguised man, with life assurances that would be vitiated if he fell in wilful fray, is no match for an empty-headed younger son, with just brains enough for drill, pale ale, and Skye terriers, who has been put into the army to be got rid of, and who may chance to find room in his narrow skull for an idea that he has been insulted. Arithmetic has settled the question, and Cocker forbids his pistol cocking.

We have got rid of the duel, because we can deduct Ensign Featherhead from Mr. Goldsworthy, and note the difference. So, if the Ensign, in an accession of martial fire, were to challenge Goldsworthy, be he the author, lawyer, doctor, merchant, or any body else, who used to come within the degree of consanguinity, (that is, might be asked to shed blood with somebody else,) Goldsworthy would select a Policeman as his second, and the Lord Mayor as the umpire.

"For my part, I never have, and I never will fight a duel, if I can help it. I have a double motive for my refusal: in the first place, I am afraid to offend the Deity; and in the next, I am afraid of being shot. I have therefore made up my mind never to meet a man except upon what I consider fair terms; for when a man stakes his life, the gambling becomes rather serious, and an equal value should be laid down by each party.

If, then, a man is not so big—not of equal consequence in the consideration of his fellow mites—and married, with five small children, as I am—not having so much to lose—why, it is clear that I risk more than he does; the stake is not equal, and I therefore shall not meet him. If on the contrary he presents a broader target—if he is superior in rank, more patriarchal at home, or has so many hundreds per annum more, why then the disadvantages will be on his side; and I trust that I am too much of a gentleman, even if he offers to waive these considerations, to permit him to fight. It would be *swindling* the man out of his life."—*Captain Marryatt's "Newton Forster," p. 59, Lane's Uniform Edition*, 1838.

It will not avail Punch, Messrs. Editors, to say that he never read Captain Marryatt.

VENTE.

Red and White Wheat.—The following rather curious and (to farmers) interesting revelation, we find in the Chambersburg (Penn.) *Spirit*. Have our Virginia and North Carolina farmers noticed anything of the sort in their wheat fields?

From what we hear from our country friends and see in our exchange papers, it appears that the weevil confines its destructive operations exclusively to white wheat. In some instances, where part of a field was in white wheat and the remainder in red, the white was destroyed whilst the red sustained no injury whatever. In Lancaster county, many of the farmers intend to raise red wheat altogether till the weevil disappears, and it might be well for our Franklin county farmers to do so too. In some parts of Ohio and Western Pennsylvania, the wheat crop was almost entirely destroyed for several years in succession by the weevil. If its ravages can be stopped by cultivating red wheat only, our farmers will certainly do well to give the white wheat the go-by till the weevil disappears.

Congressional Election.—The next State elections will be held in October, when Florida, Georgia, South Carolina, Indiana, Iowa, Minnesota, Ohio, and Pennsylvania, all choose Members of Congress, and nearly all elect a general State ticket.

Taking a Copper Cent from a Child's Stomach.—On Monday last, a little girl about three years of age, daughter of Mr. Philip Potsdam, living near the corner of Fifth and Sycamore streets, swallowed a copper cent of the old coinage. The child suffered considerable pain, but all efforts to remove the cent by cathartics or emetics proved unavailing. Yesterday afternoon, however the coin was skilfully taken from the stomach by a physician, by the use of an instrument inserted in the mouth.—*Cincinnati Gazette.*

A Little Speculation.—Tiffany & Co., of New York, purchased 80 miles of the Atlantic cable not used by the Niagara, paying $400 per mile, or $32,000 for the whole. They are retailing it at 25 cents per inch, and they will sell every foot of it, which, at that rate, will bring a fortune of one million two hundred and sixty seven thousand two hundred dollars!

Opposition.—"A certain amount of opposition," says John Neal, "is a great help to a man." Kites rise against the wind; even a head wind is better than none. No man ever worked his passage any where in a dead calm. Let no man wax pale, therefore, because of opposition; opposition is what he wants and must have to be good for any thing. Hardship is the native soil of manhood and self-reliance. He that cannot abide the storm without flinching or quailing strips himself in the sunshine and lies down by the way side to be overlooked or forgotten.

Gardening for Ladies.—Make up your *beds* early in the morning; *sew* buttons on you husband's shirt; do not *rake* up any grievances; protect the *young and tender branches* of your family; *plant* a smile of good temper in your face, and carefully *root* out all angry feelings, and expect a good *crop* of happiness.

Several youngsters met at a tavern at Warsaw (not N. C.) last week for a spree. They drank together a number of times, and were pretty drunk, when one of the number, a lad of some sixteen years of age, just after swallowing his whiskey, dropped down dead. That spree was ended.

Fond of the Weed.—It is estimated that $26,000,000 worth of tobacco was used in France in 1857.

Great Feat of Chess Playing.—Paul Morphy, the great Chess Player, has played eight games at once and blindfolded. He won them all except one.

California News.—Gov. Weller states that there is a general uprising of the Indians in Northern California, and that communication between Humboldt and Yreka has been cut off.

Several whites have been killed in Oregon.

A large body of troops marched into the Indian country on the 7th, and another command was to leave within a few days.

Emigration to Fraser River has ceased, although the mining reports are more favorable.

At San Juan del Sur two Americans were imprisoned by the local authorities. Capt. Kelley of the U. S. frigate *Saranac* had ordered their release and despatched an armed force ashore in case of refusal.

Rain—Crop Prospects, &c.—On Wednesday and Saturday evenings last we had a fine shower of rain, which we learn was general in this section.

We have heard some planters say that notwithstanding the drought, they will make fair crops of corn. It has been remarked that there is enough of old corn in the country to supply the wants of the people even if a third of a crop is only made this year. But we think the present crop will prove far better than has been apprehended.

Those who ought to know say that the drought has made it unusually healthy in all portions of the country. So, what our friends have lost in the way of poor crops, they have probably saved by being free from disease and doctor bills.

Charlotte Democrat.

The Prospect.—We are pleased to learn through intercourse and conversation with our mercantile community, that the prospect of a revival of trade and business matters generally this Fall is a very good one, and the consequent "hegira" of hard times looked upon as a certainty.—*Wil. Herald.*

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.

American and Mexican Matters.—The *States'* Mexican advices says that Mr. Forsyth will not leave Mexico, as ordered by the Government, and that he had not laid before the Mexican Government all the late despatches. Orders are said to have been given by the U. S. to take Senor Ainsa from prison at Guaymas by force, and a ship was detailed for that purpose.

The Mexican Government has been informed of the determination of the American Government to protect its citizens, which caused great excitement at the Capitol.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.

Resignation Gubernatorial.—Gov. Denver of Kansas has resigned—to take effect a few weeks hence. It is understood he will be reinstated Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 14.

The Fever at New Orleans.—Deaths from fever, during thirty hours ending Monday at noon, ninety-six.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.

Declines the Mission.—Senator Benjamin of Louisiana, declines the mission to Spain.

The Persia's Last Trip.—The Quickest Yet.—The last passage of the Persia to England outstrips every previous one, by some hours, as verified by the Asia's news. On the 18th ult., at 1.05 P. M., Lord Napier left the deck of the Persia, then lying in the stream; at 5.15 she got under weigh and gave her farewell salute; steamed to St. Johns, N. F., against a strong head wind; took on board the mails and passengers of the crippled Europa—thereby causing a deviation from her course of 23 hours; sailed for Liverpool, which port she reached by 6 A. M., of the 28th. Deduct 23 hours deviation, and 4.45 difference of time, and the Persia has made the passage in 8 days and 13 hours.

High Aiming.—A Scotch Reformer, lately deceased, was so fully impressed with the idea of always keeping before youth a high standard to aim at, that on one occasion he delivered himself on the hustings of the following magnificent sentiment:

"If I were a chimney-sweep, and had a son, I would bring him up with an ambition to sweep out Mount Vesuvius."

MARRIED,

In Wake county, N. C., on the 8th inst., by Rev. D. R. Bruton, Mr. D. S. AVERY, of Johnston, and Miss CHARLOTTE A. FORT.

On the 9th ult., at the residence of Mrs. Sarah McMillan; near Laurel Hill, by Rev. John Monroe, Miss MARY PATTERSON and Mr. D. W. LIVINGSTON, all of Richmond County.

DIED,

In this place, on Wednesday morning the 8th instant, after a protracted and painful illness of many years, Mr. WILLIAM HORTON, aged about 86 years. He was the oldest man among us, and had spent his whole life in this place. At his own request he was buried with Masonic ceremonies, of which order he had long been a zealous member.—*Hillsboro' Recorder.*

In this county on the 9th instant, ABIGAIL McCRACKEN, in the 72d year of her age.—*Ib.*

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.

JACKSON, Tennessee, Sept. 6, 1858.

At a meeting of the members of the bar and officers of the Court at Jackson, called for the purpose of expressing their regret for the loss of DAVID REID, Esq., who departed this life, on the 27th August, 1858, the Hon. Milton Brown was called to the chair, and John M. Morrill and John J. Brooks appointed Secretaries.

Wm. H. Stephens, Esq., then offered the following resolutions which were unanimously adopted, viz:

Having heard of the death of David Reid, Esq., a member of this bar, and believing that it is due to his memory that we should bear public testimony to his worth and to the high estimation in which he was held; therefore,

Resolved, That in the decease of Mr. Reid, the Profession has lost an able, enlightened, and most upright member; and the community, a highly valued and public spirited citizen.

Resolved, That we tender to the immediate family of the deceased, and to his large circle of worthy relatives, our most sincere condolence with them in their bereavement.

Resolved, That Samuel McClanahan, Esq., be requested to present these resolutions to the Circuit Court now in session, with a request that the same be spread on its minutes.

Resolved, That the Editors of the "West Tennessee Whig" be requested to publish these proceedings, and that the newspapers at Wilmington and Fayetteville, North Carolina, be requested to copy them; and, that the Secretaries furnish a manuscript copy to the family of the deceased.

MILTON BROWN, Ch'm'n.

JNO. M. MORRILL, } Sec'ys.
JOHN J. BROOKS, }

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Lutterloh's Line. Sept. 15, Strs Fanny and Rowan, with goods for A J Woodward, D Murphy, J C Poe, A H McNeill, Mrs H Dodd, G & L Brandt, A G Thornton, Page & Thornton, J O Boon & Co. H & E J Lilly, J W Lett, G McNeill, W C Troy, A Johnson, Jr, J R McDuffie, R Mitchell, E F Moore, J Kyle, J R Lee, J H Pritchett, A W Steel, G W Williams & Co.

EAST INDIA COMPANY.

FROM THE LONDON TIMES OF SEPTEMBER 1.

We are living in the midst of very great events. Within a few days we have heard of the joining of two worlds and the opening of a third of the human race to the society, and the religion of the rest. Yet these things pass as every-day occurrences, and we are chidden, not without reason, for the small interest they seem to excite. "What next" is always the question; and, in that forward spirit to which the Roman poet ascribed the achievements of his countrymen, "we think nought done while aught remains to do." In the very words of Hotspur, we have found it easy to

"Dive into the bottom of the deep,
Where fathom line could never touch the ground,
And pluck up drowned honor by the locks."

And with equal facility we have broken down that wall of ages which shut up the oldest nation in the world from the rest of the human species. Yet these are events that look to the future, and no man can tell what is comprised in them.

This day will have a place in chronologies for another great event, but one which might have almost slipped from notice, for it looks to the past. To-day the East India Company ceases to hold a place among States and sovereignties Like the many princes whom it has deposed from power, and left in the enjoyment of revenues and titles, it has long been deprived of actual dominion. The company has been only a name and an income; or only adding to those what India herself supplied to her conquerors—the modest offices of information and advice. But, as the Great Mogul no longer exists, even in name, the East India Company has now wholly ceased from political existence. This day Queen Victoria becomes the Sovereign of India without any fiction or tradition of the past coming between her and her just titles. Just, and long unjustly withheld, they undoubtedly are, for it is, in fact, the British Parliament and people that have always ruled India. They have supplied the policy, the men, the money, the system, and all that makes empire. Without the sinew and bone of those classes from which our army has been recruited; without the enterprise and courage of our young cadets; without our education and our natural sagacity; without our over-flowing capital, the wisdom of our rulers, and those institutions which give all men among us the hopes and means to rise, the East India Company would have been utterly powerless. Yet there is also power in a name. The company has found power in a name, and the name of Queen Victoria will now be a tower of strength.

The changes that embody this alteration of title are not without force. To-day all the civil officers of the Company become her Majesty's servants; the military and naval force of the Company become the Indian army and navy. Henceforth war will be declared, peace contracted, and treaties made in her name. In her name laws will be made and administered, debts contracted, public works done, and all that makes up the government of a people. We have long ceased to value empty titles, and the scorn which attaches to historical shadows extends even to names of real significance. We smile when we read on the coinage of George III. that he was King of France, and on that of Louis XVI. that he was also King of Navarre. The pretensions to the sovereignty of Jerusalem, Cyprus, and other extinct thrones, still kept up by some Italian mints, only amuse children. In our national indifference to such baubles we have allowed no trace of our immense colonies and dependencies to appear on any coin for home circulation. Yet it surely is a great and real acquisition of power and honor that Queen Victoria returns home from Germany as much the Empress of India as Francis Joseph is Monarch of the Austrian Empire.

The East is the region of great empires, and the nature of the people, as well as the physical peculiarities of the continent, are favorable to rapid conquest and acquisitions. Ideas conquer and govern there as well as armies and warriors. But the story of the East India Company is the strangest of them all. In little more than a century and a half it has won and attached to its rule a greater area, and several times the number of the people, than ever fell before to any conqueror or family of conquerors. China is no exception. There a vast multitude only changed their dynasty, scarcely conscious of a conquest or of a policy. And this has been done by means unknown before. The founder of the Persian dynasty, it was said, was the father of his people; his successor was a soldier, and he that followed a trader. In those days the institutions of peace came the last. In our times a small company of merchants set up a factory on the banks of the Hooghly, and within the lifetime of two men who might have talked with one another they have annexed and brought to the gates of that factory at least a seventh part of the whole human species. Natural obstacles alone have checked their progress. But for the mountainous defiles of Cabul, the triple range of the Himalayas, sandy deserts, and seas, they would have pushed in all directions still further.

Now, it cannot be denied that in India, as elsewhere, there have always been those who have hailed conquest, who have talked of acquisitions without scruple, because without personal responsibility, and who have lent a ready hand to intrigues and researches that had only one view. But as little can it be denied that India has thrown itself into our hands, and that it would be impossible for any civilized Power to have ever so small a footing in that peninsula without the same result, so long as it was safe from any civilized rival. Talk as bystanders or advocates will, it was absolutely impossible for such States and Governments as Oude, for example, to remain independent on the frontier of a moral, righteous, and well ordered Power. We need not resume that question, or even suppose it to be a question still. The relation of the superior to the inferior in such a case must be one of control and responsibility; and the only real question is the political arrangement best adapted to carry out these conditions. Such States have fallen, as they must fall, and the British power has risen, as it could only arise. It has been the soul of order contending with a chaos; one of them must yield; happily order has prevailed.

The career of the East India Company dates from an epoch when the settlement of our constitution, the restriction of the perogative, the establishment of religious liberty, and the banishment of a dynasty incurably hostile to these changes, excited the alarm of all Europe, partly for their own sake, partly for our own. The history of England, it is sometimes said, ceases to be interesting after the expulsion of the Stuarts and the settlement of the succession by act of Parliament. But it is since that date that it has become the history of the world. We may read but little of it, but its facts are ever before us in the reduction and in the peopling of continents and the establishment of our name on every ocean and every shore. India itself forms a prodigious episode that outshines all the older achievements of our race. All that we gained and lost in France, all our still more bootless enterprises in earlier or later days, even our conquests and losses in the New World, fell far short of the dominion won by the superhuman valor and consummate policy in far distant Asia. It is impossible not to regard so great a prize and so valuable an inheritance without some misgiving as to its security; nor can that misgiving be removed by any change of hands, or name, or mode of administration. The greater the stake the greater the anxiety. So we join very heartily in the good wishes and the prayers with which the East India Company resigns the sovereignty into the hands of the Queen. That peace shall be speedily restored, and that India may now enter on a path of improvement in some degree comparable to that of Europe and America, is all that we may hope for. Room for conquest there is none, and its spirit has now received a severe rebuke. But there is no reason whatever, either in the country or the race, or the Government, why India should not receive all those material improvements which have altered the face of this Continent and even in the New World. It is chiefly backwardness in these things that the mixed government hitherto adopted for India has been tried and found wanting. Should the simpler government in the name of the Queen be found equally wanting patriotism itself will hardly regard British rule as a blessing for India.

Government.—"The possession of political power is valuable to the people, not for its own sake, but as the means of ensuring good government. Their real interest, therefore, is, not that they would have the largest possible share of power, but that they should have such a measure of it and that the government should be so constituted as to afford them the best security for its being well conducted. And a government is to be considered as well conducted when wise laws are passed and impartially enforced; when public employments are placed in the hands of honest and capable men; when the relations of the State with foreign nations are managed with firmness and a regard for justice; and when every member of the community is effectually protected against wrong from every quarter without unnecessary interference with the freedom of thought or action on the part of individuals or unequal pressure of taxation. A government is to be considered better or worse in proportion as it more or less perfectly fulfils these conditions; and, adopting this as a test, good government has not been found, either in ancient or in modern times, to be the result of extreme democracy."

Earl Grey.

In these remarks of the British statesman we have the theoretical statement of the political doctrines which the founders of our Government have sought to embody in and perpetuate by the Constitution of the United States.

A Work that takes 3000 Years to Write.—The Paris correspondent of the Philadelphia *Bulletin* says: "In the course of this present month of August, the Academy will publish the first volume of its Historical Dictionary of the French language, a work commenced fifty years ago. The learned gentlemen have put into practice the precept of Boileau, who, in his *Art Poetique*, advises that we combine the qualities of the hare and the tortoise. The first volume of the dictionary contains about four hundred pages in 4to, and concludes with the word *abusivement*—an adverb that, in this case, seems rather epigrammatic, as far as regards the way in which the authors have used the patience of the public. If the Academy continues to labor with such impetuous zeal, it will reach the letter Z in about 3000 years. Quite an encouraging prospect for those who are inclined to subscribe."

Kansas Courts.—Probably your readers would like to know how some of our Kansas Courts are conducted, which I must say is entirely legitimate. I called the other day in a room where lawyers, farmers and mechanics were congregated, taking evidence. The first thing that I chanced to see were two men in front of the door squatted upon the floor playing 'Old Sledge.' Just through the middle door a game of backgammon was going on, and in one corner of the room three lawyers had a witness upon the stand, giving him rigid examination. During one of the pauses between the interrogatories of one of the "limbs of the law," I chanced to hear one of the players exclaim in a loud whisper that he was "high-jack," while his adversary was "low-game." So you see we have some "trumps" in Kansas.

Cor. Petersburg Express.

Spiritualism.—A writer in the Post, after relating the circumstances connected with the separation of a spiritualist wife from her husband, says he has been shown a list of forty trance-speaking mediums, of both sexes, who have either separated from their husbands and wives or are living in extreme unhappiness. The list includes most of the prominent speaking mediums of the country. Some women have abandoned their husbands for other "affinities." One who has figured in the recent Free-Love Conventions is set down as having abandoned two husbands, both of whom are living, and one woman traded husbands with a sister spiritualist. The male mediums are represented as of the same sort.

Let it Go.—A good parson had been preaching upon a certain Sunday morning, from a text including the parable of the two houses, one of which stood upon a rock, and the other upon the sand; a parable which we may *reasonably* assume is not unknown to any reader of these pages. He warmed with the force and beauty of his theme, until, in the ardor of his discourse *he carried away the wrong house!* The rains beat, and the floods came, and the winds blew upon the house *that stood upon the rock*, and it fell, and, great was the fall thereof; a mere accidental transposition, of course, and doubtless not noticed by one in fifty of his congregation. 'Uncle,' said the narrator, as the two walked home from church, "did you not make a mistake in your sermon today? Did you not, in one instance reverse the meaning of the beautiful parable which formed its subject? I looked to see you correct it.' 'You are right my son; I *did* make a mistake: I am glad you were so attentive and watchful as to remark it: I carried away the wrong house, but I did *not* make a mistake in stopping to correct it: Suppose I had done so? *Both* houses then would have been gone, and not one would have been left to illustrate the parable. Few saw the error, I think; and this leads me to say, my son, that when you find you have made a mistake, *let somebody else discover it.*"—*Knickerbocker.*

Clearing the Matrimonial Air.—Thunder storms appear to be an excellent remedy for matrimonial disputes—at least in the neighborhood of Yvetot, France, famous for its monarch. A man and his wife, who had been separated for above a year had agreed some days ago to meet in that town in order to settle some money matters in presence of a notary. They happened to meet on the road which led from their village to Yvetot, and commenced exchanging sundry compliments, which promised to take a more practical turn, when a tremendous peal of thunder checked the exuberance of their sentiments. Fear succeeded to anger; the woman's tongue wagged fainter, whilst the husband's fist gradually opened. A second thunder clap reduced both parties to utter passiveness; but when an awful flash of lightning illuminated the sky, the woman lost all self-command, and threw herself on the neck of her husband, who apparently equally susceptible to electrical influence clasped her in his arms, and vowed that nothing should separate them for the future. The reconciled couple turned their backs on the town, and returned to the husband's house in a pacific state of mind, which will, it is hoped, resist the counter influence of sunshine.

THE COTTON CROP.

The New York Shipping and Commercial List has prepared its annual statement of the cotton crop for the year ending August 31st, 1858. The total receipts of cotton at all shipping ports for the year were 3,113,962 bales, showing an increase of 174,443 bales, as compared with the previous year. We annex a comparative table of receipts, specifying from what source they were derived:—

RECEIPTS OF COTTON AT U. S. PORTS.

	1854–5.	1855–6.	1856–7.	1857–8.
New Orleans	1,232,644	1,661,433	1,435,000	1,676,409
Mobile	454,595	659,738	503,177	522,364
Florida	136,597	144,404	136,344	122,351
Texas	80,737	116,078	89,882	145,286
Georgia	378,694	389,445	322,111	282,973
S. Carolina	499,272	495,976	397,331	406,251
N. Carolina	26,139	26,098	27,147	23,999
Virginia, &c.	38,661	34,073	28,527	34,329
To. crop–bls	2,847,339	3,527,845	2,939,619	3,113,962

Included in the last item for the year just closed, there were received overland, from Memphis, Nashville, &c., 3,363 bales at New York, 3,275 bales at Philadelphia, and 2,986 bales at Baltimore.

The total exports from the United States to Foreign ports, for the year ending August 31st, 1858, were 2,590,455 bales, divided in comparison with previous years, as follows:—

EXPORTS OF COTTON TO FOREIGN PORTS.

	1854–5.	1855–6.	1856–7.	1857–8.
To G. Britain	1,549,716	1,921,386	1,428,870	1,809,966
" France	409,931	480,637	413,357	384,002
" N of Europe	135,200	304,005	245,798	215,145
" Oth fr. pts.	149,362	248,578	164,632,	181,342
Total bales	2,244,209	2,954,606	2,252,657	2,590,455

The great increase of shipments, it will be seen has been to Great Britain, while there has been a falling off in the exports to France and the North of Continental Europe.

The following will show the stock of cotton (in bales) on hand at the different ports of the United States on the 1st of September:—

Stock of Cotton on hand in the United States.

	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.
New Orleans,	39,425	6,995	7,321	30,230
Mobile,	28,519	5,005	4,504	10,495
Florida,	166	74	56	80
Texas,	2,062	623	962	1,899
Sav'a & Aug'a,	3,837	3,331	4,673	2,585
Charleston,	2,085	3,144	5,644	11,715
Virginia,	550	842	420	600
New York.	56,846	34,657	16,778	25,000
Other N. Ports,	9,846	9,500	8,900	20,322
Total bales,	143,336	64,171	49,258	102,926

In regard to the consumption of the United States, the data from which the annual tables are compiled is less satisfactory. The total consumed in the Northern and Western States is reached by deducting the exports and stock on hand from the receipts, and the amount thus obtained for the last year was 452,185 bales, and these are the figures given in our comparative table; to this should be added at least 150,000 bales for the consumption in the Southern States, which is not included in the reckoning.

There is still more uncertainty in regard to the next crop. There is now a fair prospect of say 3,500,000 bales, but it is hardly probable that this will not be affected by early frosts in some districts, so that the average of current estimates will fall between 3,200,000 and 3,300,000 bales.

N. Y. Jour. of Com.

The Frazer River Humbug.—Fraser River seems to be as suddenly deprived of its consequence as Brigham Young, since the occupation of Utah by the Government forces. The mad and senseless excitement caused by the extraordinary reports set afloat by reckless speculators, and sustained by their perseverance, has subsided into a calm and dispassionate determination, and a cool analysis of the facts that have been made patent. People now know that from April to September, at least, the bars of Frazer River, which are said to contain the auriferous deposit, are impracticable by reason of the water under which they are submerged. Here, then, is nearly half a year in which the miner is unable to work. Those who possess a knowledge of that country, obtained by personal experience and residence, unhesitatingly affirm that the streams are solidified during a greater portion of the winter, and that the cold is intense, so much so as to interdict any attempt at working the mines. * * * But even if the Frazer River country abounded with the precious metal, it has been found inaccessible, and the accessibility of a country is the first great point for consideration, as affording the only means by which its resources can be gotten at and made available. If it cost more to get to the place and prepare for operations than can be realized by those operations, the undertaking would be a sheer piece of folly. Californians are now satisfied that there are already energetic men enough in the Fraser River country to explore all its resources, and investigate all the facts connected with it, and they seem to have come to the wise determination to await the result of their explorations and discoveries.—*S. F. Herald.*

Terrific Adventure in a Cave.—At the supposed end of what has always been considered the longest avenue of the Mammoth Cave of Kentucky, nine miles from its entrance, there is a pit, dark and terrible, known as the Maelstrom. Tens of thousands have gazed into it with awe whilst Bengal lights were thrown down it to make its fearful depths visible, but none ever had the daring to explore it. The celebrated guide Stephen, who was deemed insensible to fear, was offered six hundred dollars by the proprietors of the Cave if he would descend to the bottom of it, but he shrank from the peril. A few years ago, a Tennessee professor a learned and bold man, resolved to do it, and making his arrangements with great care and precaution, he had himself lowered down by a strong rope a hundred feet, but, at that point, his courage failed him, and he called aloud to be drawn out. No human power could ever have induced him to repeat the appalling experiment. The feat, however, was performed in safety, a couple of weeks ago, by a young man from Louisville, who had gone to the cave in company with Professor Wright. He descended 190 feet before he touched bottom, and found it instead of a maelstrom nothing but a circular opening leading to a chamber of no great extent. In ascending he once lost the rope, and when within a few feet from the top the rope took fire from friction, yet he was as calm and self-possessed as upon his entrance into the pit; but all of his companions, overcome by fatigue, sank upon the ground, and his friend Professor Wright, from over-exertion and excitement, fainted and remained for a time insensible.

To enjoy a good night's repose take a cold towel bath before retiring. A bowl or tub of cold water and a hard crash towel used vigorously over the whole body are all that are necessary, in addition to a clear conscience, in order to secure a good night's rest.

In an advertisement offering an estate in Worcestershire, England, for sale, the auctioneer announces in a line of capital letters, as one of the tempting inducements to purchase, "political influence over twelve hundred honest yeomen!"

An English officer writes from India of the taking of a Rajah and the sacking of his palace. They found in the treasure vaults bags containing 320,000 rupees and £80,000 in gold, with jewels estimated at £200,000.

Minnehaha Falls, Minnesota.—I closed a former communication, descriptive of Saint Anthony Falls and Lakes Calhoun and Harriet, with an allusion to the *Falls of Minnehaha*, situated about five miles from the lakes, on a rivulet that flows into the Mississippi. This cascade may truly be said to be the most beautiful known in our country. It of course lacks the power and grandeur of Niagara, and has not so imposing an aspect as the falls and rapids of St. Anthony; but, on seeing it, one cannot but think that no more appropriate name could have been applied to it than "Minnehaha," or Laughing Water, anglicized. The water does seem fairly to laugh as it comes dancing along and taking its apparently eager-sought leap. The rocks over which the water flows have a crescent form, and the space between the banks is full sixty feet wide. The stream, however, has a width of not more than twenty feet, and falls about sixty-five feet into the basin below. When the water is not very high and the wind is favorable one can pass round the bank under the fall, which it was my privilege to do. While there I was also fortunate enough to see a *rainbow* of about twenty-five feet in diameter, formed around the stream after it leaves the precipice. It was a charming sight, and tended greatly to enhance the loveliness of the scene. After flowing over a rock surface for half a mile it reaches the Mississippi, and is swallowed up in its greater depository.—*Cor. Nat. Int.*

Too Late.—There is a certain class of persons, who, from the cradle to the grave, have but one prominent characteristic, and that might be expressed in the few words—always too late. Unfortunately for them they seem to have been born an hour or two behind time; and do the best they can, scratch, hurry, and drive, they never do "catch up." It matters not what they propose to do or where they propose to go, one thing is certain—they will surely be too late. Such people never succeed in any thing which they undertake; the death-knell of their hopes and expectations is forever pealing—too late. The booming cannon sounds, the plank is drawn, and the huge steamer heaves out into the broad blue ocean just as Monsieur Too-late, bag and baggage, reaches the wharf. The iron lungs of the fierce old locomotive shriek out the sharp shrill whistle, and the massive train goes leaping off just as the poor unfortunate gets in sight. The lumbering stage-coach is climbing the hill a quarter of a mile away, and his eager call fails to reach the ear of the boisterous post-boy. The pious exhorter has reached his "sixthly" before our friend Tardy enters the long-drawn aisles, and all he hears is just enough to pronounce his doom—"the harvest is past, the summer is ended, and ye are not saved." Such a man can never succeed; *too late* is the fatal curse which seals his life a miserable failure. Had he been in time his might have been a destiny fraught with blessing. Better be an hour too soon than five minutes too late; better go too fast than too slow; better wait for others than let others wait for you; better say now than by-and-by; better wear out than rust out; better pay your subscription in advance than not at all; better let your epitaph be too soon than too late.

Chattanooga Adv.

Diamond Cut Diamond.—It is stated a company in Boston, Massachusetts, recently threshed 13,000 pounds of clear sand from sixty bales of rags imported from Egypt, being 22 per cent. of the whole weight. The rags were taken from the mummies in the catacombs, and the sand was sifted in by the Egyptian sharpers, to increase their weight. This may be considered one of the few instances on record where a yankee was cheated in a bargain.—*Charleston Courier.*

Education.—The educational statistics of the United States show that there are *four millions* of the youth of this country connected with the various educational institutions in the different States of the Union. Their teachers number more than one hundred and fifteen thousand, and the annual current expenses are estimated to be about fourteen millions of dollars.

The Athens (Ala.) Herald says there has been frost in the vicinity of that town every month this year, except in July.

They are paying fifty cents a pound for dog-meat at Frazer River.

FRESH

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

J. A. PEMBERTON

IS now receiving the most complete and extensive Stock of

Silk and Staple Fancy Goods,

Ever offered by him, embracing all the latest styles for Ladies' and Gentlemen's wear. For Ladies' wear,

RICH BLACK AND COLORED SILKS, IN LA BAYADERE; ROBES A'QUILLE; AND ROBES A LES PATTERNS.

Also, the same styles and Patterns in French Merinos and DeLains, with a great many other new styles of Dresses. Also, French and American Prints; Debages; Plain and Plaid French Merinos; &c., &c.

A large and varied assortment of

English and Scotch Embroideries;

Chenelle and Bay-State Shawls (some new styles;) Cloth, Velvet, and Merino Cloaks and Talmas. A few very handsome Silk and French Lace Bonnets; with a great variety of New Style Trimmings and French Flowers for Fall Bonnets.

A very large and well selected stock of

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

made in the latest styles,—WORKMANSHIP WARRANTED.

A few handsome Carpetings, Druggets and Hearth Rugs; Trunks; Valices; Boots and Shoes; &c., &c.

With a great many other new style goods not mentioned. To which my friends and the public generally are invited to call early and examine, *and purchase if suited.*

COUNTRY MERCHANTS and Wholesale buyers are respectfully invited to give me a call. I will offer them some inducements in the way of handsome Dress Goods, Embroideries, Dress Trimmings, &c.

J. A. PEMBERTON.

Sept. 1, 1858. 42itf

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

In Equity, Spring Term, A. D. 1858.

The Bill of complaint of William Weaver against W. J. Clements, John A. Annie, A. & David McAllister by guardian Hugh McLean, and Neill McDugald, Adm'r of Alexander McAllister.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that W. J. Clements, one of the defendants in this case, is not an inhabitant of this State; it is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks notifying the said W. J. Clements to be and appear at the next term of this Court, on the 7th Monday after the 4th Monday in September next, then and there to answer, plead or demur to the said Bill, or judgment pro confesso will be entered as to him.

Witness, Walter A. Huske Clerk and Master in Equity for said County, at office this the 14th of Sept. A. D. 1858.

W. A. HUSKE, C. & M. E.

Sept. 15, 1858. 46*6t

TRAIN, TANNER'S & LAMP OILS

FOR SALE BY

JAS. N. SMITH.

July 7. 26tf

WHITE LEAD, LINSEED OIL,

AND COLORS of every description. For sale by

JAS. N. SMITH.

July 7. 26tf

Blanks for sale at this Office.

Kittrell's Springs, Granville County.—These springs are in a hilly country, amid scenery by no means uninviting; and the main spring gushes in a copious stream from a solid rock. The water is not as cold as that of ordinary springs, but it is by no means unpleasant to the taste, especially after one gets used to it. We suspended our opinion as to the virtue of the water for a day or two after our arrival, in order that we might inquire and observe for ourselves, and form an opinion based on facts. We came to the conclusion that the water is highly valuable, especially in dropsy and in that malignant foe of the human race, scrofula. For example, we saw and conversed with a young man who was deeply and dangerously scrofulous, and whose case, after having undergone much treatment at the hands of skilful physicians, was despaired of. He used the water for about two months of the last autumn and winter, and has been using it about six weeks the present season.

He is now one of the healthiest persons we saw upon the ground, and says he has been thoroughly cured. He says he knows he owes his life to this water. We saw a number of others, some of whom had been relieved and some cured, and among them a negro woman who it was said had the leprosy, and the cure in her case also appears to be thorough. Others who were there, were improving. Indeed, all with whom we conversed, the sound and robust as well as the "halt and the blind," attributed great virtue to the water. This water is strongly impregnated with iron, though it contains other minerals in smaller proportion, and among them, as we were informed, iodine, sulphur, magnesia, and potash.

Raleigh Standard.

Normal College.—The citizens met last week and determined to enlarge and beautify the campus. They purchased about twelve acres of land, lying on the East, South and West of the old campus; they have laid off the whole with broad streets, and side walks round; resolved to enclose it substantially; and raised about $2000 to defray the expense. This is as it should be; the college campus will now be large and beautiful, and in a few years Normal will be one of the most beautiful places in the State.—*N. C. Advocate*

The Commencement of a New Era.—The shipping through this place, to and from Northern, and even Southern ports, is certainly increasing, and what is more, it will continue to increase. On Tuesday last the Schooner Merinah N., arrived from Philadelphia, with a full cargo of goods and merchandise for the West among which was a turn-table for the Western N. C. Railroad, and several tons of gas pipe and fixtures, we presume, for Raleigh. Besides this; large quantities of paper have been recently shipped through Newbern, both for Northern and Southern ports. Our town is looking up; let our business men only remain true to her and to themselves and all will be well.—*Newbern Progress.*

Peabody's Prolific Corn.—We have never seen so fine a specimen of Corn, as was shown to us this morning. It was the product of a *single* grain of the variety called "Peabody's Prolific," and was grown on the plantation of James Moore, Esq., in Brunswick County. It contained four distinct stalks and bore *ten* full ears of Corn, and a nubbin besides. We are told that this is not an isolated specimen, but a fair sample of the whole field. In addition, the yield of Fodder was said to have been immense.—*Wil. Herald.*

Moore's Creek Monument.—This monument has arrived in town in the Schr. Wm. L Springs, and arrangements are being made to forward it to its final destination on the battle ground.—*Ib.*

Storm at Beaufort.—Beaufort Harbor was visited on Wednesday night last with a considerable storm of wind, which played havoc with the shipping in port, driving some of the vessels far away from shore, and landing others out on the wharves. As to the amount of damage done, we have not been advised, but understand that it will take some time to get things in proper train again.

Newbern Progress.

Disease Among the Oysters.—The Oysters and Clams which abound in such profusion on our coast have become diseased. On opening them the contents are found to be perfectly black and shriveled up, presenting a singular appearance. In consequence of this, the sounders have stopped eating them altogether.—*Wilmington Herald.*

Prolific Cotton.—Mr. William Chestnut brought to our office a stalk of cotton which bore one hundred and eighty bolls. It is of the Boyd variety.

Dallas (Ala.) Gazette.

New Discovery of Guano.—The schr. Emeline C. Johnson—sent out to the Caribbean Sea some time since, by the Atlantic and Pacific Guano Company, in search of guano—arrived at this port to-day, with Lieut. G. T. Sinclair, U. S. N., and party, explorers.

Lieut. Sinclair discovered several islands in that sea covered with guano, in immense quantities. The position of the islands and all the particulars of the discovery are kept secret. The guano is said to be of the very best quality, equaling that of the Peruvian, and seems to be almost inexhaustible.—*Key of the Gulf, Sept.* 9.

Powder Mill Explosion.—Loss of Lives.—On the 13th inst., one of the buildings of the extensive works of the Hazard Powder Co., at Hazardville, exploded, killing instantly Mr. J. A. Garesche, the superintendent, and three workmen, all of whom were in the building at the time. There were about 1,800 pounds of gunpowder in the mill at the time, which had been running several hours, in dust barrels.

The cause of the accident must remain unknown, as all who were in the building were killed. No other person or building was in any way harmed.

The Atlantic Telegraph.—We have private advices from London by the *Vanderbilt*, which state that Prof. Hughes would have his machines in readiness to work the cable on or about the 8th instant, on which day the Atlantic Company expected to dispatch a special steamer to Trinity Bay, with one of Prof. Hughes' assistants on board. We may, therefore, hope to see the cable in complete working order on or about the 25th instant. Prof. Hughes says unhesitatingly that he can transmit intelligence through the cable reliably and continuously at the rate of from three to six words per minute.—*N. Y. Courier.*

It is said that the mortality in the London hospitals has increased since the introduction of etherization from twenty-one to thirty-three per cent.; or, to vary the expression, instead of amputation being fatal in a less proportion than one in four of those operated upon, it now proves fatal to one in three

---

A German paper says the quickest rate of locomotion, after the electric spark, light, sound, and cannon balls, is ascertained to be the flight of a swallow. One of these birds liberated at Ghent, made its way to its nest at Antwerp, in twelve minutes and a half, going at the rate of four miles and a half a minute.

Court Journal.—The President has gone for a week to Wheatland, on private business. He wore his usual apparel upon leaving, and it is supposed he will return with it on.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

NEW YORK, Sept. 16.

The *Persia* has arrived with Liverpool dates to the 4th, Saturday.

News unimportant. The details of the American Treaty with China, have been received. It stipulates for the good offices of the United States in case of difficulties with other powers.

Commercial.—Cotton declined slightly. Lower qualities declined an eighth. Sales of the week 45,000 bales. Speculators took 1400—exporters 3500. Market closed steady.

Consols 96¼ a 96¾.

Breadstuffs steady. Flour active. Wheat firm. Corn dull. Provisions quiet.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 16.

Late from Salt Lake.—Old Brigham in Danger.—The Salt Lake Mail to the 20th ult. has been received at St. Joseph's. The Mormons continue to return from the South. Brigham Young keeps concealed, fearing vengeance from his own people, who are much exasperated at his numerous frauds.

The reports received confirm the gold intelligence from South Platte. Many persons are realizing from three to five dollars per pay, without even the necessary implements.

BOSTON, Sept. 15

American Convention of Massachusetts.—The American State Convention of Massachusetts assembled in Tremont Temple at noon to-day. About two hundred delegates were in attendance, and ex-Governor Gardner was chosen president. After the delivery of a number of speeches the Hon. Amos A. Lawrence was nominated for Governor by acclamation.

The Indian War in Oregon.—A letter to the New York Times, dated at Wallawalla on the 6th of August, gives a view of contemplated military movements against the Indians in Oregon. The writer says:

"Now we are collecting our troops for what is likely to be the most desperate Indian contest we have ever had. The programme is all settled at last, and two columns are to be formed to enter the Indian country—one, under Major Garnett, from Simcoe; the other from this place, to enter the Spokan country and meet the tribes which defeated Col. Steptoe. The latter is under Col. Wright, ninth Infantry. A short time since the detachment of the third Artillery arrived here after twelve days' march from Fort Dallas. They are now ordered to advance sixty miles into the Indian country and throw up fortifications on Snake river, to await our arrival with the rest of the column. They probably march to-morrow.

"In the meanwhile we learn from scouts that the hostile tribes are in force to the number of nearly three thousand warriors, awaiting our arrival, and they swear that as long as a single warrior is left we shall not cross Snake river. They are the most warlike Indians on the Continent and thoroughly armed. Our column will consist of but seven hundred men, of whom a company will have to be left at the fort on Snake river. We expect they will meet us, for they are flushed with their victory over Col. Steptoe, and the probability is we shall find them four to one. One of these days, after some hundreds of valuable lives are lost, Government will believe in the necessity of having troops enough in the field to overawe the Indian tribes.

"Our expedition is arranged for four months. Before the end of that time we shall have crushed the hostile tribes or been ourselves driven in."

Capt. Townsend of the Slaver.—"Capt. Townsend," so called, of the slaver Echo, was brought before the U. S. Commissioner Loring on Saturday for examination. Lieut. J. N. Maffit, commander of the Dolphin, testified to sufficient facts to make out a *prima-facie* case. It was distinctly proved that the Echo attempted to escape before her character was suspected; that she disregarded two blank cartridges fired by the Dolphin as signals; that she hoisted the American flag when a shot was fired under her stern, and kept on her way; but at a second shot which was sent across her bows, and when the Dolphin was within a quarter of a mile of her she rounded to, hauled down the flag, and surrendered. There were found on board three hundred and eighteen African negroes, unable to speak English. Neither the American flag nor any other national flag could be found on board, nor any papers. Every thing of the sort had been thrown overboard. A grave question of jurisdiction has arisen, as it appears from Lieut. Maffit's testimony that he first took the prisoner into the jurisdiction of the District of Florida, at Key West, where the United States Marshal declined to receive him. He was also taken within the jurisdiction of the District of New York before he was brought to Boston. The refusal of the Marshal at Key West to act must become the subject of inquiry. A further examination has been postponed until Tuesday, the 21st instant.—*Boston Courier.*

The Slaver's Crew.—That portion of the crew of the slave brig Echo, for the past fortnight in Charleston jail, were yesterday brought before R. C. Gilchrist, Esq., Commissioner of the U. S., for examination. The testimony of Lieuts. J. M. Bradford and C. C. Carpenter was taken and concluded. These gentlemen were bound over to appear at the next sitting of the United States Circuit Court, at Columbia, on the fourth Monday of November next, when the trial of the accused slavers will take place before Hon. James M. Wayne, of the Supreme Court of the U. S. The testimony of the sailors belonging to the prize crew was likewise taken, and they were bound over in the same manner. If these seamen do not obtain bail they will be remanded to jail to await the sitting of the Court.

The yellow fever has broken out at the jail, and four cases are reported. Of these, two Spaniards, Antonio Gomez and Dominica de LaPierre, are of the crew of the Echo.—*Chas. Mercury.*

Our Relations with Mexico.—A letter from the city of Mexico says:

"Mr. Forsyth was instructed to inform the Mexican Government, in closing his relations, that the United States had fully decided upon calling Mexico to an account for the long catalogue of outrages upon American citizens and the American flag, and to insist that those outrages or the like should not be repeated in the future. He has therefore demanded and received his passports, and will close the legation about the end of the present month."

Our Demands Against Paraguay.—It is stated that Judge Bowlin, our new Minister to Paraguay, will be instructed to demand—first, an explanation and ample apology for the indignity offered to our flag. Second, full indemnity to the South American Navigation Company for all losses sustained by them; and third, a ratification of the treaty formerly negotiated by Messrs. Schenck and Pendleton. Upon the refusal of either one of these demands Commore Shubrick will be called upon to enforce them.

From New Mexico.—Advices received in St. Louis to the 23d ult. state that a battle had undoubtedly been fought between Major Brooks' command and the Navajo Indians, as the former had made an incursion for the purpose of destroying the fields of the latter in consequence of the murder of a negro.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 20, 1858.

NOTICE.—From and after this date no name of a new subscriber will be entered on our list without payment in advance, nor will the paper be sent to such subscribers for a longer time than is paid for.

Such of our old subscribers as desire to take the paper on this system will please notify us when making remittances. We hope thus in a few years to have our whole list advance paying. January 1, 1858.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

NEW YORK, Sept. 15, 1858.

Tramp, tramp, tramp. I return to my lodgings at night almost run off my legs, as the expression is. The business here is so widely scattered and so completely divided, that one who has shopping to do, or a stock of goods to purchase, or visits to pay, finds that after a hard day's work, and a deal of walking, he has been able to accomplish but little. There are no general stocks of goods, no mingling of different branches of trade, and there are even subdivisions of the same branches. For instance, there are book stores where I get school books, others for general literature, others for religious books, others for law books, &c., &c. To buy a stock of stationery, one has to go to paper stores, blank-book stores, fancy stationery stores, &c., &c. And the trouble is growing greater and greater every year, as business spreads over what were formerly considered up-town streets.

It often surprises me, however, considering my somewhat sedentary life at home, how much walking I can do in this climate with no other ill effect than a weariness of the lower limbs. There is something invigorating in the air, even on a hot day, doubtless because it blows over the sea, or the bay, or the sound, or the two great rivers that prevents the languor produced by our summer sun and arid atmosphere. And then the thousand objects of interest that meet the eye every where, keeping the mind employed upon other thoughts than the fatigue of the body.

I hope soon to leave these sights behind me, and to return to the more homely and quieter scenes of home, where there will be no danger of being run over by a thousand omnibuses, no necessity to wire about to avoid running foul of some of the moving mass of thousands who rush past in every street. It is very well to be here for a while, but better to be there permanently.

In passing the American Bible Society's immense buildings this morning, I stepped in to make some purchases, and then sought Mr. Martin, the Superintendent of the Printing department, (who was in Fayetteville last winter,) who politely took me through all the various rooms, and even on the roof, from which is the best view of the city and surrounding cities and country that I ever had. It is probably the largest printing establishment in the country, employing under that single roof, between 300 and 400 persons, and printing and binding nearly a million of Bibles and Testaments every year. The Adams presses, the most perfect book presses ever made, (invented by an American,) are used for all their books. I saw many labor saving implements, all moved by steam, in the binding department. I could neither describe, nor would the unprofessional reader understand, the various processes of stereotyping, electrotyping, printing, pressing, folding, trimming, binding, and gilding, by which metal and paper are converted by human hands and printers' ink into the Book of Books; but the whole is well worth a visit, and I saw several ladies and gentlemen who were taking the rounds.

Before leaving the building, I paid my respects to the Rev. Mr. McNeill, formerly of Fayetteville, one of the Secretaries, whom I was happy to find in good health.

Among my gatherings to-day is the following item on the gold mines of North Carolina. At the last meeting of the Boston Natural History Society, Dr. C. T. Jackson gave the following account of his recent visit to the gold mines of Guilford, Davidson and Montgomery:

"The veins are in argillaceous slate. In the Guilford mines, originally opened for gold, which occurs in the decomposed rock on the sides of the vein, copper ore is found at the contact of granite with argillaceous slate. There is also a vein of quartz, with sulphuret of copper, eight feet thick. At the Washington mine, Davidson County, the ore is a brown blende, with argentiferous galena, containing particles of gold; in trying to drive off the zinc much silver was lost; the old Welsh buddle is now used for washing, with great profit. The Steele Gold Mine, in Montgomery County, is rich; the gold is associated with blende and argentiferous galena, the rock being argillaceous slate with veins of quartz; this is richer than most of the California gold veins; before being washed its value may be estimated safely at from $300 to $500 a ton. North Carolina is a remarkable mineral State, though mining is not generally carried on by the people, who follow agricultural pursuits, and only wash out a little gold as an exceptional employment, and with the rudest implements."

BAD STATE OF THINGS.—The Wilmington Journal says that "politically there is a division of the Union—there are two countries. New England has as little affinity with the United States as England or Russia has. She is wholly represented by persons antagonistic to the principles of the constitution, filled with hatred to the South—isolated in all their ideas. We cannot really see any sort of motive for keeping up the *name* of a political connection, when all the reality of Union has passed away."

This is very bad. After all the trouble we had here at the South two years ago to save the Union by electing Buchanan, it is certainly hard to find out that our labor has been lost, and that instead of salvation Mr. Buchanan's administration has brought destruction to the Union.

Railroad Accidents.—One on the Balt. & Ohio road on the 16th inst., by which the fireman was killed and the engineer badly injured. Another on the Augusta & Savannah road, on the same day, by which the engineer and two firemen were killed, and the train wrecked.

THE BIRTH-DAY OF THE CONSTITUTION.—Friday last was the anniversary of the adoption of the Constitution of the United States by the Convention of Delegates which commenced its sessions at Philadelphia on the second Monday of May 1787.

The National Intelligencer suggests that the 13th of September, (as the day on which the ratification of the Constitution by a sufficient number of States was officially proclaimed in Congress then assembled, in 1788,) or the 17th of September, (as the day of its adoption and final signature by the Convention of Delegates who framed it,) should be annually set apart as a NATIONAL JUBILEE throughout the country; and thus be made to stand in the same relation to the Constitutional Union which *perpetuates*, as is held by the Fourth of July to the magnanimous Declaration which *inaugurated* the Independence of these United States.

NORTHERN POLITICS.—The well informed and accurate National Intelligencer publishes in its Saturday's issue a resume of political movements in the North and North West. The Democracy throughout nearly the whole of these sections occupy the same ground with the Black Republicans as regards Kansas. All repudiate the English Bill, (as Mr. English himself does,) and go for "the admission of Kansas whenever she presents herself with a constitution legally formed aad approved by the people of the Territory."—The English Bill, it will be recollected, expressly provided that unless Kansas took Lecompton as fixed up at Washington she should not come in until she had sufficient population to entitle her to a representative.

In Pennsylvania there is great harmony among the Democracy in favor of a tariff for protection of iron. So also, the Democracy of the other States go in strongly for protecting whatever *they* have in need of it, but are mightily opposed to a protective tariff.

THE CHINESE COOLIE TRADE.—It is mentioned by the New York Express as a curious fact, that while the United States government is fitting the finest vessel in its navy—the Niagara—to restore to Africa a cargo of captured slaves, European vessels are crowding into Havana with multitudes of wretched slaves of another description—Chinese slaves Coolies—procured principally by British "Emigration Agents" in Asia, for the slave markets of Cuba. Europe and America would thus seem to have changed places, for the time being—the U. S. being the champion of emancipation and freedom, England, France and the "Dutch," the patrons and supporters of the "infernal traffic!"

The Express might have added another "curious fact"—doubtless the English if they retort will add it—that whenever a United States vessel is caught in the slave trade it turns out to be a Northern vessel. The cargo of slaves to be taken to Africa by the Niagara were rescued from the hands of a Yankee captain, hailing from the hot bed of abolitionism, and doubtless a first-rate abolitionist himself. Certainly he was in the sure track to become one—just as his Fathers did before him, he was getting rid of his slaves to the South. That done, he would have been prepared to indulge his humane feelings to the uttermost.

The ships in which the English and Dutch carry on this traffic, according to the Express, are but little better than floating coffins. Their human cargo is stowed away, at the start, without as much care for their comfort, in the matter of ventilation and food, as most farmers would bestow upon their cows or swine,—and, the voyage being one of many thousands of miles—two-thirds of it under the burning sun of the tropics, a wholesale mortality is the consequence. Respecting the latest arrivals, the following record is given:

August.	Days.	Died.	Del'd.
23—Norma,	140	136	140
29—Admiva,	147	127	483
31—Cornelis,	151	210	378
Total,		473	1,001

The Havana correspondent of the Express says that the deaths on the vessel last named averaged from twelve to sixteen per day since her arrival in port—at which rate, if the mortality continued, the whole cargo would be entirely swept away! Another writer says that the bodies, as soon as life was out of them, were dropped into the harbor as food for the sharks that crowded around the floating coffin, ravenous for the banquet! This is horrible—most horrible. It is enough to sicken a savage, and to make Christianity and Civilization hang their heads for shame.

"ALL THE FOOLS NOT YET DEAD."—So says the Petersburg Express, joining the New York Tribune in poking fun at one Levi Davis, of Ridgeway, Orleans Co., N. Y., who has been proposing through the Tribune to build a railroad to England. Mr. Davis's idea is not a new one, and we should say not a bad one, but that our lively Petersburg contemporary might count us in among the living fools, the next worst thing to being a dead one. Even with that unfortunate result in view we cannot but say that much more improbable things have happened, and so thinking we have postponed a trip to the Old World until the road is built.

Mr. Davis's plan for constructing the road *does* seem foolish. It is that America, England, France and Russia should form an alliance or copartnership, and go to work to level the hills of Scotland and the mountains of New Hampshire, and with the *debris* fill up a causeway on the grand telegraphic plateau from Valentia to Trinity Bay, elevated sixty feet above the ocean and not less than a mile in width. Ben Lomond and Ben Nevis, Cruachan and Snowden, the Grampians and the purple ranges of Wales, must bow their heads before the combined efforts of the English navvies, the French *proletaires* and the Russian serfs, while Mount Washington and his compeers of the White Mountains will fall before the pick-axes and spades of the New England yeomanry. There is yet one good point in this—the ridding the country of a portion of troublesome New England. If Mr. Davis would extend his plan, take up large subscriptions, and devote the whole of the New England territory to making his embankment, his scheme would be a paying one to the country though possibly not very profitable to the stockholders. Wouldn't the Express come down with a good large subscription?

MARRIAGE NOTICES—QUIZZING NEWSPAPERS.—A good deal of very poor jesting with a serious subject is going on in the State just now, if we may judge by the fiery denunciations of the jokers by some of our State exchanges. Among others the Observer has been victimized, though at second-hand and not so seriously as some of the rest.

A very respectable gentleman writes us from St. Paul's, Robeson County, as follows:—

ST. PAUL'S, N. C., Sept. 15, 1858.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—*Dear Sirs:*—I see a notice of a marriage in your paper of the 13th inst., near St. Paul's, Robeson county, N. C., which took place on the 28th ult. I will inform you that Capt. J. McNeill is a servant boy of D. C. McNeill's, and Miss Eliza Campbell is a servant girl of Duncan Campbell's, near this place. I will also inform you that some of the negroes have been arrested and punished for stealing chickens and other things for the wedding. Both the servants belong to very respectable men. I inform you of this fact, as I consider this notice a reproach on this neighborhood, and also on your paper, as you have a large number of respectable subscribers at this office. I do not wish my name mentioned in the affair; but these are facts. You should be more careful.

Yours, with respect.

Our correspondent is disposed "to draw too fine a point." The Observer, as it seems to us, is the only party entitled to complain, and though it has cause to complain it sees no reason why "reproach" should attach to it. They are wise men who are never imposed upon. And in this instance we should have been very wise to have avoided imposition. The notice of the marriage came to us printed in a newspaper, with a printed request to copy, as our correspondent possibly knows, his position enabling him to see the paper in which it originally appeared. We are very careful about publishing marriage and obituary notices sent to this office; and none such are published without a responsible name. In this case we had no opportunity to "be more careful," as our correspondent suggests.

NO YELLOW FEVER.—The Wilmington Journal, received to-day, publishes a correspondence between the Superintendent of the W. & W. Railroad and Dr. McRee, Port Physician, in which the latter states that there has not been a case of Yellow Fever in Wilmington this season, nor in several seasons.

The Journal says that the correspondence is called forth by reports circulated to withdraw travel from that route. We mention the correspondence therefore, though we never have heard or read such a report. The only intimation of such disease we have seen was the statement by the Herald some days ago that there was none in Wilmington.

STATE STOCKS.—A few thousands of North Carolina stocks were sold in New York on the 15th inst., at 94½—the only sale we have noted for several weeks. Virginia stocks sell at 92; Tennessee 90½; Missouri 84¼. North Carolina is always ahead of her more pretentious neighbors.

NORTH CAROLINA STATE FAIR.—Our thanks are due to Wilson W. Whitaker, Esq., Secretary, for complimentary tickets of admission to the Fair and all the privileges of the Society.

The Wilmington Journal says that Mr. Reid did not represent New Hanover in the Legislature.

Yellow Fever in New Orleans.—The dry, brief, but fearful records of the daily progress of the epidemic—which now holds possession of no one particular ward or street, but has its sway over the whole city—tell sufficiently their own tale to our friends abroad of the severe trial we are undergoing. The fever knows no abatement. Despite the large necessary diminution in the number of persons open to its attacks, the fell destroyer counts up his victims without diminution of numbers, and it is impossible to fix any turning point for the calamity. The many indications of fall and cool weather give us hope of a speedy relief, which cannot come too soon.

One of the noticeable and melancholy features of the mortality of the season has been the large number of deaths among infants and children. Parents, poor and rich, will long remember this summer with painful reminiscences.

The flood of commerce begins to beat its mighty wave around our counting-rooms and depots, our levees and warehouses. The immense trade centred here cannot await the departure of the epidemic to allow it full scope and set its mighty arms in motion. Cotton is king, even over death itself.—*N. O. Picayune.*

Obituary.—The Hon. Chilton Allen, of Kentucky, died at his residence in Winchester, Kentucky, on the night of the 3d September, at the age of seventy-three years.

Mr. Allen is truly described by a writer who knew him well as one of the old school of patriots and statesmen, who are fast passing away. Like the great men of his time, he was the architect of his own fortune, and rose from an humble position, through many adversities, without the aid of fortune or the prestige of a name, to be one of the most highly honored and revered statesmen, jurists, and patriots of his adopted State.

In honors he was the first among the public men of his day, and in the private circle a kind and indulgent friend.

AN OLD STORY, BUT A GOOD ONE.—In the days of President Jackson and in one of the flourishing towns of New England, says the National Intelligencer, a large and enthusiastic meeting of the Democracy had assembled to "take action" and "define their position" upon the current politics of that exciting era. Through some default on the part of the individual expected to furnish "resolutions" expressive of the "sense" of the meeting, and through some default of another nature which made it difficult for the assemblage to improvise a series for themselves which should be *secundum artem*, they determined to embody their confession of faith in a few words which should have at least the merit of being perfectly intelligible. Accordingly they resolved as follows:

"Resolved That the Democracy were raised up by Providence to govern the country.

"Resolved, That we are the Democracy."

If this tradition is authentic, the historical reader will doubtless trace in it a curious illustration of the force of ancestral ideas in a community whose forefathers are reported by some to have appropriated to their use the lands of the Indian by a mutilated syllogism which took for its major premise the proposition that "to the Saints belongs the inheritance of the earth," and which compressed both minor premise and conclusion into the simple declaration—"Resolved, That we are the Saints."

Further by the Persia.—Great hostility continues to be shown towards the foreign residents at Canton, and the acting British consul has advised them to be prepared for a sudden departure.

A blockade of the river at Canton had been established, as far as the Chinese boats are concerned, and trade is suspended. All the native merchants, and the greater portion of the foreigners, have left.

A French man-of-war had shelled Shamur, a port in the western suburbs, a Frenchman having been killed.

Threats of death to the Christians are made at Tripoli.

A mutiny had occurred on board the American ship Conqueror lying in the Mersey bound for Mobile. Seventeen negroes armed themselves and refused to work. The U. S. Consul and a posse arrested and placed them in irons. There was no blood shed.

By the recent treaty with China the United States obtained very important commercial and diplomatic concessions from the Emperor.

There had been serious fighting between the allies and Chinese at Canton. The allies cannonaded both sides of the river and burned a portion of the city.

The Czar of Russia has emancipated an immense number of Serfs attached to the Royal domains.

Maine Election.—The returns from Maine show a complete Republican triumph. Governor Morrill is re-elected by a majority of from eight to ten thousand votes; his party has a large majority in the State Legislature, and six Republicans have been elected to Congress, being the entire delegation to which the State is entitled. This victory also ensures the return by the newly-elected Legislature of a United States Senator to supply the seat of the Hon. Wm. P. Fessenden, whose term of service will expire on the 4th of March next.

Vermont Election.—The Burlington (Vt) Times says that the majority of Hiland Hall for Governor will not be less than sixteen thousand. The Republican majority in the Legislature will probably be more than two hundred! The Senate shows a clean bill.

Pennsylvania Politics.—James M. Hopkins, Protective-tariff and anti-Freesoil Democrat, has been nominated as a candidate for Congress in the 9th (Lanscater) District.

Finished.—We are now able to announce to the world the completion of the Railroad to Statesville; the trains are making trips over the road daily connecting with the Central Road at Salisbury, and the event will be celebrated with becoming pomp and ceremony, in this place on the 14th proximo.—*Iredell Express of 18th inst.*

MARRIED,

At Bloomington, on the 9th inst, by C Tomlinson, Esq, Mr. S. I. BLAIR and Miss A. P. HUNT, both of Guilford.

In Rowan county, on the 9th inst, by Rev. B. C. Hall, Mr. JOHN A. ROSE and Miss MARY M. WALKER.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—September 20.

BACON—	13 a	American	6 a 0
BEESWAX—	25 a 00	English	4 a 0
CANDLES—F. F.	20 a 00	LARD—	13 a 14
Adamantine	28 a 32	LEAD—	8 8½
Sperm	00 a 00	MOLASSES—	
COFFEE—Rio	12½ a 13½	Cuba	29 a 30
Laguira	15 a 16	N. Orleans,	45 a 50
Java	20 a 00	NAILS—	4½ a 5
COTTON—		OIL—Linseed	1 00 a 0 00
Fair to good,	12½ a	Tanner's	0 70 a 1 00
Ordin. to mid.	10½ a	SALT—	
COTTON BAGGING—		Liv. Sack,	1 25 a 0 00
Gunny,	18 a 20	Alum	0 60 a 0 00
Dundee,	18 a 20	FLAXSEED	1 00 a 0 00
COTTON YARN—		SHOT—	
No. 5 to 10	20 a 00	Com. pr. bag	2 25 a 0 00
DOMESTIC GOODS—		Buck	2 25 a 2 50
Brown Sheetings	8½ a 0	SPIRITS—	
Osnaburgs	10½ a 00	P. Brandy,	1 25 a 0 00
FEATHERS—	35 a 40	N. C. Apple	0 60 a 0 65
FLOUR—		Northern do.	0 70 a 0 80
Family,	6 00 a 0 00	N. C. Whiskey	00 a 0 45
Super.	5 75 a 5 87	Northern do.	35 a 0 00
Fine,	5 50 a 0 00	SUGARS—	
Scratched,	5 25 a 0 00	Loaf	15 a 00
GRAIN—		Crushed	13 a 13½
Corn,	85 a 0 90	Coffee	10 a 11½
Wheat,	95 a 0 00	Porto Rico	10 a 00
Rye,	90 a 1 00	New Orleans	00 a 00
Oats,	0 45 a 0 50	TALLOW—	10 a 00
Peas,	0 85 a 0 90	WOOL—	18 a 19
HIDES—Dry	8 a 10	TURPENTINE—	
Green	4 a 00	Yellow dip,	2 50 a 0 00
IRON—		Virgin,	2 50 a 0 00
Swedes, com. bar	6½ a 0	Hard,	1 00 a 0 00
Ditto, wide	7½ a 0	Spirits,	40 a 41½
PERUVIAN GUANO—			
5 tons and upwards,	$65 per ton,		
A less quantity,	70 " "		of 2000 lbs.

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Bacon—Rather dull.

Cotton—In the early part of last week, most of our Factories found themselves quite bare, and 12½ was freely given. They, having obtained a temporary supply, dropped out, and Shippers took hold at 12½, at which price all good grades were taken.

Flour—We reduce our figures.

Corn—Looks down.

Corrected by JAMES G. COOK.

WILMINGTON MARKET.—Sept. 18, 1858.

Turpentine, Virgin and Yellow 2 90, Hard 1 45. Spirits 44½ to 45. Rosin, sales of No. 1 at $2, $3, $4, and 5 50, as in quality. Salt 85. Timber, sales of 4 rafts at $5, 6 25 and 6 75

At New York, Southern Flour 4 25 to 5 40 for mixed to good; 5 50 to 7 75 for fancy. Cotton, middling uplands, 13¾. Spirits firmer at 48 to 49.

At Cheraw, sales of 132 bales of Cotton for the week ending on Monday last at 11 to 11¾.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Sept. 18—Str Flora McDonald, with passengers, and goods for J C Haigh, Welsh & Weisiger, H L Myrover & Co, Murchison, Reid & Co, Worth & Utley, J R McDuffie, J N Smith, Mrs M Banks, J A Pemberton, Mrs A Brooksbank, McNair & Co, Johnson & Williams, E Glover, J M Johnson, A A McKethan, Union Manf Co, A J Woodward, G W Williams & Co, J W Sandford, Transom & Bro, S Edwards, J C Poe, W D Vestal, G & L Brandt, G Brandt, Elkin Manf Co, Mrs Dodd, Thagard, Rowan & Co, S J Hinsdale, Stedman & Horne, H Saunders, G Lauder, J J Fonda, D Murphy, J M Vann, J M Rose, D Anderson, John Shaw, Smitherman & Spencer, J C Thomson, S T Hawley & Son, Drs B W & H C Robinson, Wm McLane, W D Watson, R Mitchell, Western Rail Road Co.

FOR SALE.

A SECOND HAND CARRYALL and BUGGY and HARNESS, by H. B FERGUSON.
Sept 20, 1858. 47-2w

PAINTS, OILS.

WHITE LEAD;
LINSEED OIL;
VARNISH and COLORS of all kinds;
SPERM OIL;
MACHINERY OIL;
TANNER'S OIL, &c., &c.
For sale by S. J. HINSDALE.
August 9, 1858. 35tf

GLUE! GLUE!!

20 BARRELS DISTILLER'S GLUE. For sale by S. J. HINSDALE.
August 9. 35tf

SULPHATES QUININE & CINCHONA,

And a good assortment of
French, English, German & American
CHEMICALS.
For sale by JAS. N. SMITH.
July 7. 26itf

School Notice.

I WILL open my School for Boys on MONDAY, the 4TH DAY OF OCTOBER proximo, at the Phœnix Lodge—first floor, North entrance.

My terms of tuition will be, for quarter of ten weeks, twelve dollars and fifty cents ($12 50;) contingencies, twenty-five cents. Payable in advance.

THOMAS J. ROBINSON.
Sept'r 20. 47-4w
Presbyterian copy 4 weeks.

MISS BINGHAM'S SCHOOL.

THE next TERM will begin on Monday the 4th October.
Sept. 18, 1858. 47-6t

FEMALE NORMAL SCHOOL AT HIGH POINT, N. C.

Messrs. Editors:—Permit me to say, for the encouragement of Young Ladies educating themselves for Teachers, that there is a great and growing demand for *Southern Female Teachers*. I have desirable situations secured and offered for all the young ladies educated in this Institution, and a demand besides that I cannot supply. There are applications not only from many parts of this State, but also from Virginia, South Carolina, Alabama, and even as far South as Texas.

The salaries offered, are from two hundred to four hundred dollars, and board, per annum. I feel prepared now to guarantee situations to all who may be educated in this Institution. I could advise Ladies who are teaching the English Branches only, and for inadequate compensation, to come and study the Ornamental Branches, and qualify themselves to secure through our aid more lucrative positions.

WM. I. LANGDON, Proprietor.
Female Normal School.
High Point, N. C., Sept. 18. 47-1t

New & Beautiful Goods!

A. J. WOODWARD
HAS RECEIVED A VERY LARGE STOCK OF
CLOTHING!

HE selected it in New York with great care, and takes pleasure in informing his customers and the public, that it is the most complete stock ever offered in this market. He calls attention to his extensive stock of

GENTLEMEN'S FANCY GOODS,

as SHIRTS, CRAVATS, STOCKS, GLOVES, SUSPENDERS, HOSIERY, &c.

He bought these goods low, and will sell them low for cash or to those who promptly pay their accounts.

A. J. WOODWARD,
2 doors below S. J. Hinsdale's Drug Store.
Sept. 17. 47-3t
Town papers 3 times.

FALL AND WINTER.
New Goods! New Goods!
J. C. POE

Is receiving the Largest Stock of
Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,
Ever before offered by him, which embrace all the LATEST STYLES OF
Ladies' & Gentlemen's Dress Goods.
Among them will be found,—
RICH SILK AND DELAINE PATTERNS, of the latest style.
A large lot FRENCH MERINOS, together with every shade of SOLID DELAINES, all wool.
A large assortment of French, English and American PRINTS, DEBAGES, and other goods for Travelling Dresses. A large lot of HANDSOME EMBROIDERIES.
A great variety of Ladies' SHAWLS and CLOAKS, BONNETS, French ARTIFICIALS, RIBBONS, &c.
A handsome stock of
Ready-made Clothing,
HATS, CAPS, BOOTS and SHOES; KERSEYS, NEGRO BLANKETS, and all others goods belonging to a Dry-Goods Store.

All the citizens, and every body that visits the old Town, will confer a favor by calling on the subscriber and looking through his stock, whether they purchase or not. J. C. POE.
Sept. 20, 1858. 47-2m
Town papers copy.

NEW FALL AND WINTER DRY GOODS.
ALEX. JOHNSON, Jr.,

HAS received and is this day receiving a large and desirable
STOCK OF GOODS,
embracing all the newest styles of
Ladies Dress Goods, Cloaks, Shawls, Basques, Bonnets, Ribbons, Flowers, and Trimmings, of all kinds.
FOR GENTLEMEN.
A very desirable stock of
Ready-Made Clothing, Cloths, Cassimeres, Vesting, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Umbrellas, &c., &c.

Together with many articles not deemed necessary to enumerate.

All of which will be offered low for CASH, or on time to such as pay when called on.

ALEX. JOHNSON, JR.
Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 20, 1858. 47tf

CHICKERING & SON'S PIANOS.

THE subscriber being Agent for the sale of the above celebrated Pianos, informs the public respectfully, that he will be in Fayetteville during the latter part of September.

Persons desirous of purchasing Pianos will be shown 14 *different styles*, varying at Boston prices from $225 up to $1000, exclusive of freight.

Pianos tuned and repaired.

☞ All orders left at the Bookstore promptly attended to.

T. A. E. BOHNSTEDT.
Wilmington, N. C., Sept. 18, 1858. 47-1tf

D. W. BOWMAN. K. M. MURCHISON.
BOWMAN & MURCHISON,
Commission Merchants,
NO. 104 WALL STREET,
New York.

LIBERAL cash advances made on Consignments of Cotton, Naval Stores and Southern Produce generally.
Sept. 17, 1858. 47itf

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

THE subscriber lost between the Toll House on Hay Mount, and the one 12 miles from Town on the Fay. & W. Plank Road, his POCKET BOOK, containing a considerable amount of Money and some valuable papers. The above reward will be paid for its delivery with contents at the Fayetteville Book Store, or to me at Carthage. ANGUS R. KELLY.
Fayetteville, Sep. 11, 1858. 45*tf

MRS. BROOKSBANK

IS now receiving her FALL STOCK of MILLINERY, BONNETS and TRIMMINGS.
Sept. 16, 1858. 46-3t

FOR SALE.

TWO SECOND HAND BAROUCHES, (McKethan's Make,) and but little worn.

—*ALSO*—

A PIANO FORTE, nearly new. All or either of the above may be had, on very favorable terms, for the reason that the owner has now no use for them.

Apply soon to BEVERLY ROSE.
Sept. 15, 1858. 46-3t

AVON E. HALL,
Forwarding & Commission Merchant,

WILL give quick despatch to goods consigned to him. Particular attention given to all produce sent him for sale. Consignments of naval stores, for sale or shipment, solicited.
Wilmington, June 10, 1858. 18-6mipd

London Porter and Scotch Ale,
FOR SALE by
JAS. N. SMITH.
July 7. 26itf

"THE OLD DOMINION."

There is a State well known to fame,
That ev'ry man admires,
The noblest of the "Old Thirteen,"
The State that "never tires."
The mother, she, of Presidents;
And it is our intention
To show that she has given birth,
Through genius and invention,
To something more than one who rules
The people of a nation,
That is a boon to bless mankind
Throughout the vast creation.
One of the Old Dominion's Sons,
Fond of his coffee, very,
Conceived a plan by which to get
The flavor from the berry;
And as we live in days of steam,
He thought he'd not eschew it,
To bring about what he desired;
Steam was the thing to do it.
A coffee pot he then did make,
On which he placed reliance;
In its construction, based upon
The principles of science.
He made it for a coffee pot
That would defy all scandal,
And then the "Old Dominion" he
Placed on it as a handle.
The "Old Dominion Coffee Pot"
'Twas christened at its birth,
And with this name was patented,
A boon for all the earth.
A priceless boon, that will conduce
To happiness and health,
And bless us through economy,
Which is the road to wealth.
This fact is fixed, and it may be
Proved to a demonstration;
And that it may be understood,
We'll give an explanation.
In all old fashioned coffee pots,
Soon as the coffee boils,
The fragrant berry of its sweet,
The subtle steam despoils;
Then, laden with aroma, it
Escapes from lid and nose,
And with the coffee's virtues all,
Right up the chimney goes.
Insipid slops alone remain,
This simple fact revealing,
That steam has only left behind
What was not worth the stealing.
But in the "Old Dominion," steam
Is in its course arrested,
And of the sweets it has purloined,
Is suddenly divested
Athwart its path, set as a trap,
A reservoir is found,
And, laden with its stolen sweets,
The steam therein is drowned.
No fragrance, there ore, can escape;
No virtues can be wasted;
Two facts the "Old Dominion" proves
When once its coffee's tasted.
But try a cup, you'll find it will
Of choicest nectar savor—
A drink well worthy of the gods,
Delicious in its flavor.
Don't think that, if you lay aside
The pot you have been using,
And buy an "Old Dominion" Pot,
You are your purse abusing;
It is not so, what you invest
Is far from being lost;
The coffee saved within a year,
Will ten times pay the cost.
There's not a household using it,
But holds to this opinion.
And if you're wise, you'll go at once,
And buy an "Old Dominion."

The "*Old Dominion Coffee Pot*" is manufactured, under the patent of the United States, by Arthur, Burnham & Gilroy, 117 and 119 S. Tenth street, Philadelphia. Also, manufacturers, under the patent, *of Arthur's celebrated Self-sealing Fruit Cans and Jars*, and the "*Old Dominion*" *Tea Pot.*

For sale in Fayetteville by W. N. TILLINGHAST, at the Crockery Store.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

I WILL sell on the 29th of October, at Public Sale, the following TRACTS OF LAND on the East side of Cape Fear River, 12 miles above Fayetteville:

1. The Mill Tract, three acres.
2. Balance of Troy Tract, fifty-four acres.
3. A tract of 210 acres
4. A tract of 180 acres.
5. A tract of 74 acres.

These Tracts of Land all join, and comprise the well known Plantation of the late Alex'r McAlister, Jr. They are not surpassed in fertility by any in the county, and the range for Stock is first rate.

The location is a healthy one, and the morals of the people very good.

I deem any further description unnecessary, as persons wishing to purchase will call and examine for themselves.

Terms of Sale: Six and nine months credit, for bonds with approved security.

NEILL McDUGALD, Adm'r.
Kyle's Landing, Sept'r 17. 47-3ts

NOTICE.

WILL BE SOLD, under a provision of the Will of John McLean, dec'd, late of the County of Johnston, TWO TRACTS OF LAND, in Harnett County. One Tract, on the South side of Cape Fear River, containing One Thousand Acres, known as the Ochiltree Tract,—this tract is valuable, either for Farming or Turpentine purposes. The other Tract is fine land, and lies on the North side of Upper Little River, and contains Eight Hundred Acres.

Said Lands will be sold on THURSDAY, the 28th of OCTOBER, at the Court House in Summerville, on a credit of six and twelve months, purchasers giving bond with approved security, with interest from date.

J. T. LEACH, Ex'r.
Sept'r 2. 47ts

NOTICE.

THE undersigned having taken out Letters of Administration on the Estate of the late Dr. Charles Chalmers, hereby notifies all persons indebted to his intestate's estate, to come forward and make payment; and those having claims against the same, to present them duly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery. April 29th, 1858.

B. C. WILLIAMS, Adm'r.
Sept'r 20, 1858. 47*3t

FARM FOR SALE.

323 ACRES of valuable Land for sale, lying 4 miles North-west of High Point Depot, on the N. C. Railroad, 9 miles from Normal College, 16 miles from Salem, and 13 miles from Greensboro'. The situation is very healthy, with good, moral, intelligent neighbors. 200 acres are in a state of fine cultivation, and the balance fine wood land. Deep River running through about the middle of the Farm, and two creeks running into the river on the same, affords about 115 or 120 acres of the best bottom land perhaps in the State; all in a state of fine cultivation with the exception of about 15 or 18 acres of the best kind of meadow land, in a very fine condition.

There is on the Farm, a good two-story BRICK DWELLING, good Kitchens and Smoke-House, a large Barn, Stables, Cribs, and all necessary out-houses; among them are two houses suitable for overseers or croppers; an extraordinary Spring near and convenient to the House, and seven or eight Springs on different parts of the Farm; fine Orchard, both peach and apple.

The subscriber being desirous to remove to Texas this Fall, will sell on reasonable terms in regard to both price and time. J. K. PINNIX.
Sept 13, 1858. 46-2m

DE GRATH'S ELECTRIC OIL,

FOR sale by
JAS. N. SMITH.
July 7. 26tf

CHEMICAL FOOD,

A SYRUP OF THE PHOSPHATES OF LIME, Iron, Soda and Potassa. For sale by
JAS. N. SMITH.
July 7. 26tf

GLUES,

FOR Distiller's use. For sale by
JAS. N. SMITH.
July 7. 26-itf

POMADES AND PERFUMES,

AND EXTRACTS for flavoring. For sale by
JAS. N. SMITH.
July 7. 26-itf

TEAS,

GREEN and BLACK, of first quality. For sale by
JAS. N. SMITH.

5250 ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscribers wishing to remove to the West, offer for sale on reasonable terms, 5250 Acres of Land in Bladen county, on the East side of the Cape Fear River, 12 miles above Elizabethtown. About 1000 acres of the above is good farming land, one half of which is improved and in cultivation. The present crop it is supposed will yield from five to six thousand bushels Corn. On the unimproved land there is 200 or more acres of good swamp, easily drained, and which (from experiments already made) will produce equal to any in the surrounding country. They embrace two separate Farms; each with good dwellings and out-buildings. The balance are Pine Lands, on which it is thought there are round trees sufficient to cut ten to twelve (10 to 12) tasks turpentine boxes. Also, a quantity of steam mill Timber, very accessible to market.

One of the best streams in the country runs through the pine lands, on which is a good and new Saw and Grist Mill.

We will sell a part or the whole of said Land—in lots to suit purchasers. Those who may wish to buy will do well to call and examine for themselves—at an early period, as we are desirous of removing this Fall.

JNO. S. RICHARDSON,
EDM'D B. RICHARDSON.

Aug. 31, 1858. 43-*6t

TRUST SALE.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust to me executed by Jas F. Rives, for certain purposes therein mentioned, I shall expose to Public Sale, on Tuesday the 28th day of September next, at the residence of said Jas. F. Rives, his entire property, viz:

TWO TRACTS OF LAND,

One on which he now lives, containing about 250 Acres and well improved: the other tract adjoining the same, Joel Elkins and others, containing about 450 Acres, on which there is a good and well arranged TANNERY. Also his interest of one-half of five acres of Land, upon which is located a Grist and Saw Mill, known as the Rives and Elkins Mill;—the other half is also for sale.

7 OR 8 LIKELY NEGROES,

Consisting of Men, Women and Children; one of the men is a good TANNER.

His entire stock of Horses, Mules, Cattle, Sheep and Hogs; 1 Barouche and Harness; 2 Road Wagons; 1 set Timber Wheels; Farming Utensils; Household and Kitchen Furniture.

Also, his interest in the undivided property in the possession of his mother, consisting of some 15 Likely NEGROES, and other property.

According to the provisions of this Trust, creditors have the privilege of buying property to the full amount of their claims.

The above Sale will be continued from day to day until all is sold. A credit of six months will be given; purchasers will be required to give bond with two approved securities.

Any person wishing to examine any of the above named property before day of sale, can do so by calling on Col. Jas. F. Rives.

A. G. HEADEN, Trustee.

Peddler's Hill, Chatham Co., Sept. 3. 43*3t

NEGROES! NEGROES.

WILL BE SOLD, on the 6th day of October 1858, ONE NEGRO WOMAN, and TWO CHILDREN; Woman aged about 25 years, the Children 6 and 2 years respectively. Sale to take place at the residence of the late Mary Williford, in Sampson county. Terms—6 months credit, with note and approved security. JNO. H. ELMORE, Com'r.

Aug 26. 41*6t

FOR SALE.

I OFFER a bargain in a new 50 SAW COTTON GIN, of Taylor's Manufacture, Georgia. For further particulars address me at Gilopolis.

G. MELVIN McLEAN.

August 20, 1858. 39*tf

NOTICE.

I HAVE for sale 400 BUSHELS WINTER OATS, which will be ready for delivery by the 10th Sept. My price is $1 00 cash, or $1 20 if I book them. I shall sell them to those first applying, and can sell many more than I have to spare. It is only necessary for those unacquainted with them to inquire of those who have cultivated this variety of Oats, to satisfy themselves of their great superiority over all other varieties. P. M. POWELL.

Powelton, Richmond Co., N. C., Aug. 30. [43*3t

DISSOLUTION.

THE Firm heretofore existing under the name and style of TYSON & CADDELL is this day dissolved by mutual consent. T. B. Tyson is authorized to settle the business of the firm. All persons indebted to said firm will please settle up without delay, as further indulgence cannot be given.

THOS. B. TYSON,
J. H. CADDELL.

Carthage, Sept. 6. 45-2w

POCKET BOOK LOST.

THE subscriber lost between the Toll House on Hay Mount, and the one 12 miles from Town on the Fay. & W. Plank Road, his POCKET BOOK, containing a considerable amount of Money and some valuable papers. A liberal reward will be paid for its delivery with contents at the Fayetteville Book Store, or to me at Carthage. ANGUS R. KELLY.

Fayetteville, Sep. 11, 1858. 45*tf

TO CONTRACTORS.

WILL be let out to the lowest bidder, at Ashpole Church in Robeson County, on the 14th of October next, the building of a new Church, forty-five by sixty feet, all completed. For further particulars address WILIE ALFORD or JOHN PURCELL, Affordsville, N. C., or either of the subscribers at Little Rock, So. Ca.

A. M. McKINNON, } B. C.
ALEX. BLUE, }

Aug. 24, 1858. 41*6w

LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber wishing to remove, offers for sale a valuable Tract of Land containing about ONE THOUSAND ACRES, lying in the County of Robeson, five miles South of Lumberton, immediately on Lumber River and on the river road leading from Lumberton to Fair Bluff, within four miles of the Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherford Railroad, and about fifteen miles of the Wilmington & Manchester Railroad. About 200 Acres of the above Land are cleared, a portion of which is in a high state of cultivation, including some very fine bottom land; the balance, of some 800 acres, is heavily timbered with pitch pine. On the premises there is a Dwelling, Kitchen, and all other necessary out-houses, with two wells of excellent water. It is acknowledged to be one of the healthiest places in Robeson county. He also offers for sale the entire Crop now growing on the lands, consisting of Corn, Fodder, Peas, Potatoes, &c., together with a fine stock of Cattle, Hogs and Sheep. Any person wishing to engage in the Turpentine or Timber business, a rare chance is now offered. For further particulars address the subscriber at Lumberton, N. C., or call on the premises, where he will take pleasure in showing the lands &c. JOHN T. POPE.

Lmberton, N. C., Sept. 1, 1858. 42*4t

BLOCKERSVILLE ACADEMY,

B. B. CULBRETH, A. B., PRINCIPAL.

THE FALL SESSION of this Institution commences the first of September next. Its location is on the Fayetteville and Warsaw stage road, 12 miles East of Fayetteville.

Terms, per session of five months,—

Primary branches,	$7 50
Higher English,	10 00
Languages (Latin and Greek,)	12 50

Board, exclusive of washing and lights, can be had in the neighborhood at $7.00.

For further particulars, address

ALEX. MAXWELL,
Sec. Board Trustees.

Blocker's P. O., Aug. 31, 1858. 42-1t*8t

NOTICE.

TAKEN up and committed to Moore County Jail on the 26th of August, a Negro man who says his name is RANDAL LOCKLIER. Said Locklier is about thirty (30) years of age, five feet eight and a half inches high; had on a dark pair of pants and coat; good teeth, dark complected; a scar on the left side of his head where his hair parts, and another a little above his left ear, and one just below his left ear. Said boy says he was free born in Robeson, and resides in Columbus; but has no free papers. If he belongs to any person, let them come forward, prove property, pay all charges, and take him away.

W. K. NUNNERY, Jailor.

Aug. 26. 43*6w

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

I OFFER for sale my RESIDENCE on Hay-mount. For health there is no place to excel it. There is a fine well of water in the yard. Description is useless. Also, the LOT East of my Store.

The above property, if not disposed of at private sale, will be sold at auction on Thursday, 21st October.

JAS. G. COOK.

Fayetteville, Sept. 6. 42-

FINE CHEWING TOBACCO.

JUST RECEIVED, 10 boxes of that FINE ROCK CANDY TOBACCO.

W. H. CARVER.

Sept. 4. 42tf

FAYETTEVILLE MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

ASSETS $230,326.28.

THIS Company has been in operation more than five years, and has paid its losses, amounting to $19,126 95, without any assessment: insurance averaging its members about ½ per cent.

Policies issued to 1st of May, 1858, 2769.
Amount of property now insured, $1,474,922 34.
Amount premium notes now on hand, $224,968 23.
Cash premiums received, $32,317 41.

DIRECTORS.

Geo. McNeill,	S. T. Hawley,
D. A. Ray,	W. N. Tillinghast,
H. L. Myrover,	A. A. McKethan,
S. W. Tillinghast,	J. D. Williams,
Henry Lilly,	Jas. G. Cook,
N. A. Stedman,	A. W. Steel,
S. J. Hinsdale,	Jas. Kyle,
T. S. Lutterloh,	J. G. Shepherd.
Wm. McLaurin,	R. F. Brown, Wilmington,
A. E. Hall, Wilmington.	

OFFICERS.

GEO. McNEILL, President.
D. A. RAY, Vice President.
C. A. McMILLAN, Secretary.

John Collins and C. C. McCrummen, Travelling Agents.

The Company invite applications.

May 21, 1858. 13-Y

Presbyterian and Carolinian copy.

NEGROES AND LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber having concluded to change his business, offers for sale THIRTY NEGROES and the whole of his LANDS.

The Negroes are all young, and in families, and will be sold in families or all together.

The Lands lie on the East side of the Cape Fear River, in Bladen County, twenty miles below Fayetteville; embracing (2,508) twenty-five hundred and eight acres, which may be divided into four tracts, with improvements in the way of cleared land and houses on each. The principal dwelling is large and comfortable, having eight rooms with a fire place in each.

A man of large capital may make a fine investment here. There is a sufficiency of cleared land to produce 7000 bushels of Corn, and a large quantity of good land to be cleared.

This property will be offered privately until the first of Oct. If not sold by that time, which will be indicated by a continuance of this advertisement till the 4th day of Nov., when the whole will be offered at public auction at Shiloh Church, commencing with the land on the 4th day of November and continuing on from day to day, till the above property with a fine stock of Cattle, Hogs, Horses, Mules and the entire crop are all disposed of.

Terms liberal and made known at sale.

W. D. PEARSALL.

Deseret P. O., Bladen co., N. C., July 31. 33*tf

VALUABLE LANDS FOR SALE.

MOORE COUNTY.—IN EQUITY.

I WILL sell, by virtue of a Decree of the Court of Equity, at the Court House door, in the town of Carthage, on Tuesday, 26th October, 1858, the Lands belonging to the Estate of Duncan B. Johnson, dec'd, situate in Moore Co., on Drowning Creek and its tributaries—Deep Creek, Horse's Creek, Gut Creek, &c., to wit: 5,220 acres, embracing 8 different tracts, joining the lands of Malcom Blue, Duncan Brown, Arch'd Patterson, James Caddell, Alex'r McDonald, Caddell & McFarland's 50 acre tract, Dan'l McLeod, and others, and 349 acres, embracing 7 several tracts on the waters of Big Juniper, joining Malcom Johnson, John Pearce and others. Terms,—6 months credit, bond and security. S. C. BRUCE, C. M. E.

Sept. 1, 1858. 43*ts

VALUABLE LANDS FOR SALE.

MOORE COUNTY.—IN EQUITY.

I WILL sell, by virtue of a Decree of the Court of Equity, at the late residence of Anderson S. Moody, dec'd, on the 29th day of September, 1858, the lands belonging to the Estate of said Anderson S. Moody, containing 1,832 acres, embracing 11 several tracts, situate in Moore county on the waters of Bear creek, Grassy creek, Reedy creek, and joining the lands of John Dunlap, Peter Shamburger and others, and lying on both sides of the Western Plank Road, 16 miles above Carthage. Terms, 9 months credit, bond and security. S. C. BRUCE, C. M. E.

Sept. 1, 1858. 43*ts

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

In Equity, Spring Term 1858.

The Bill of Complaint of Murdock McKinnon, vs. Samuel Mims, Trustee, E. Roberts and wife Lydia, William R. Baldwin, David James Baldwin, Josiah H. Baldwin, Jno. B. Cashwell and wife Jane, Dan'l J. Phillips and wife Margaret, Henry Stevens and wife Polly Ann, Catharine J. Baldwin, and E. F. Moore, Trustee.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that David James Baldwin and Henry Stevens and wife Polly Ann, Defendants in this cause, are non-residents of this State, it is ordered by the Court that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer notifying the said Defendants to appear at the next term of this Court on the 7th Monday after the 4th in September next, then and there to answer, plead or demur to the said bill, or judgment pro confesso will be taken against them.

Witness, Walter A. Huske, Clerk and Master of our said Court, at Office this the 6th day of September A. D. 1858.

45*6t] W. A. HUSKE, C. & M. E.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

In Equity, Spring Term 1858.

The Bill of Complaint of Robeson D. Jones, Adm'r of Isabella Jones, dec'd, versus Thomas McLeran and Malcom McMillan, Exrs. of Arch'd McLeran, dec'd, John Munroe and wife Margaret, John McLeran, Daniel McLeran, Mary McLeran, Agnes McLeran, Elizabeth McLeran, Nancy McLeran, and Rob't McLeran.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that John McLeran, one of the defendants in this cause, is a non-resident of this State, it is ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, notifying him to be and appear at the next term of this Court, on the 7th Monday after the 4th Monday in September next, then and there to answer, plead or demur to the said bill, or judgment pro confesso will be entered as to him.

Witness, Walter A. Huske, Clerk and Master of our said Court at Office, this the 6th day of September, A. D. 1858.

45*6t] W. A. HUSKE, C. & M. E.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

RANDOLPH COUNTY.

Clerk and Master's Office, July 25th, 1858.

Alfred H. Marsh, Robert Marsh and A. B. Marsh vs. John Marsh, Spencer Marsh and others.

Bill to settle the estate of Wm. Marsh, Sen., dec'd.

IN this case it being made to appear to me that the defendants John Marsh, William Marsh, David Anderson and wife Happy, Charles Dorsett, Franklin Arnold and wife Elizabeth, Alfred Dorsett, Calvin O'Daniel, Lindsay Edwards and wife Sally, Spencer Marsh and Daniel Marsh are not inhabitants of this State, it is ordered that publication be made for 6 weeks in the Fayetteville Observer notifying said non-resident defendants to appear at the next Court of Equity to be held for the County of Randolph at the Court House in Asheboro' on the 4th Monday of September next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to said bill, otherwise the same will be taken as confessed by them and heard ex parte.

Witness, J. Worth, Clerk and Master in Equity for said County.

J. WORTH, C. M. E.

Aug. 14, 1858. 37*6t

Select Classical School.

I PROPOSE to open a School for Boys, in the town of Fayetteville, about the 1st of October next, provided I can get Twenty Scholars. The price of tuition will be $75 for the scholastic year. Those who wish to enter their sons or wards will please give me early notice. THOMAS J. ROBINSON.

Aug. 18, 1858. 38tf

FAYETTEVILLE Female High School.

THIS Seminary of learning, incorporated with Collegiate powers by the Legislature of the State, is provided with a full corps of experienced Teachers, new Chemical and Philosophical Apparatus, and the usual facilities for the acquisition of knowledge.

The Seventh Session will commence on the first Monday in October.

For further information address the Principal,

WM. K. BLAKE.

Aug. 5. 35-2m

LUTTERLOH'S LINE.

THE Steamer FANNY will leave Fayetteville for Wilmington every Monday and Thursday morning, until further notice. Will take freight and passengers as heretofore. T. S. LUTTERLOH.

Feb'y 22, 1858. 87-

OFFICE TRANSPORTATION AGENT, }
Wilmington & Manchester Rail Road Co. }
Wilmington, N. C., 18TH AUG 1858.

NOTICE TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS AND SHIPPERS.

ON and after the the 1st September, all Goods and Merchandize, intended for the interior, or points on the line of this and adjoining Road, shipped to the care of the General Transportation Agent, and landed on the Company's Wharf, will be forwarded

Free of Extra Charge and Commissions,

and the Marine and back charges paid and collected with Rail Road freight at the points of delivery.

By this arrangement, owners of goods will be relieved of much expense and inconvenience, and shippers will find it to their interest to forward through this port.

The promptest despatch may be relied upon. Bills Lading should invariably specify for delivery at the Rail Road Co.'s Wharf on the West side of the River.

JAS. P. ROBERTSON,
Gen'l Sup't.

Aug. 18, 1858. 39-2m

RAIL ROAD NOTICE! TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS.

NEW, CHEAP, AND EXPEDITIOUS ROUTE FOR

Freight for the Interior of North Carolina.

MERCHANTS and others about purchasing their Fall and Winter Supplies, are requested to notice, that by the completion of the North Eastern Rail Road from Charleston, S. C., to Cheraw, the advantages of a CHEAP and EXPEDITIOUS Route from the Seaboard has been opened to them.

All freight consigned to the care of the Agent of the North Eastern Rail Road will be forwarded FREE OF COMMISSION.

No charge will be made for Storage at Cheraw. All goods will be taken care of in the Company's Warehouse until sent for.

A schedule of charges for transportation of freight will be found at the Post Office.

S. S. SOLOMONS,
Eng'r and Sup't.

Aug. 3. 34tf

THIRTY HANDS WANTED.

THE subscriber wishes to hire by the Month, or Day, Thirty Negroes, to work on the Ninth Section of the Western Rail Road.

For further particulars inquire at the Engineer's Office, Fayetteville, or of me at Little River Bridge.

O'BRYAN & CO.

Aug. 16. 38tf

NEGROES AND LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber wishes to sell his HOUSE and LOT in Fayetteville, known as the "Farm House," containing about 60 acres. Also, THREE VALUABLE NEGRO MEN, Edward, Fred and Charles. Fred and Edward are excellent Spirit Barrel Coopers, —all young, sound and healthy. For terms apply to

C. E. LEETE,
or JOS. BAKER, Jr.,
Att'y for John Eccles.

Aug. 18. 38-tf

FARM FOR SALE

I OFFER for sale my PLANTATION on the East side of Cape Fear River, 3 miles above the Clarendon Bridge, known as the Toomer Lands, containing about 800 acres. The Plantation is in a good state of cultivation, and is susceptible of being made one of the most profitable Farms in the County. I will give a bargain in the lands, and make the time of pay most easy if application is made in a few weeks.

Address me at Gulf, N. C.

L. S. HAUGHTON.

Oct'r 16. 52-

LANDS FOR SALE.

I OFFER for sale about 6000 Acres of Pine Lands near Fayetteville, containing an immense quantity of Mill Timber, and a number of Turpentine Boxes, and several new tasks may be cut. There is on the premises a fine Dwelling House, and all necessary outhouses,—Scuppernong and Isabella Grape Vines,—1000 young Peach and Apple Trees of Lindley's best varities; also, a good FARM of about 150 acres cleared; and also a GRIST and SAW MILL; and a fine large Meadow of about 140 acres. The Fayetteville and Coal Fields Rail Road passes through these lands about a mile from the Mills. I will sell in parcels to suit purchasers, but would prefer to sell the whole together. Apply to Thos. S. Lutterloh, Esq., Fayetteville, or the subscriber at Pittsborough, N. C.

J. H. HAUGHTON.

Nov. 12, 1857. 60-tf

WANTED

75 NEGROES for a Mississippi Plantation, Men, Boys, Girls, and some good Families.

EPHR. PAGE.

Fayetteville, May 6, 1858. 8-tf

COTTON BAGGING.

DUNDEE and GUNNY BAGGING in quantities to suit purchasers. For sale by

JAS. G. COOK.

Sept. 17. 43tf

TAKEN UP!

AND committed to the Jail of Chatham county, two Negro Boys by the name of HENDERSON and EDOM, who say they belong to J. H. Pritchett, of Lumberton. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay prison charges, and take them away; otherwise, they will be dealt with according to law.

W. D. C. RIDDLE, Jailor.

Pittsborough, July 14. 28-

HOUSE, LOT, AND NEGRO.

THE undersigned wishing to close up their old business, offer for sale the HOUSE and LOT on Haymount, formerly occupied by Major Gilmore. Also, a NEGRO BOY 14 years of age; having tried him for the last five months, we can recommend him as an excellent servant, both for house or out of doors, sold for no fault, but to close old business.

F. N. & J. H. ROBERTS.

May 3, 1858. 7-tf

OLD BILLS.

ALL persons indebted to the concern of FRANK & JERRY and J. H. ROBERTS & CO., are requested to come forward and settle their bills. If not settled by the last of this month, they will find them in the hands of a Lawful Collector.

J. H. ROBERTS & CO.

May 3, 1858. 7-tf

WRIGHT & FULLER,

Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,

Fayetteville, N. C.

CLEMENT G. WRIGHT and BARTHOLOMEW FULLER have associated themselves together for the practice of their profession. Prompt attention given to all business committed to their charge. They will practice in the counties of Cumberland, Harnett, Sampson Robeson and Bladen.

Aug. 23, 1858. 39-

Presbyterian copy.

JOSEPH BAKER, JR.,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HAS taken an office next door to Wm. B. Wright's Law office on Green Street. He will attend and practice in the County and Superior Courts of Cumberland, Bladen, Robeson and Sampson.

March 23, 1853. 79tf

THO. C. FULLER,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law.

OFFICE at Eccles's Bridge, recently occupied by James Banks, Esq., Fayetteville, N. C.

Jan'y 1, 1857.

LOVERD ELDRIDGE,

Attorney at Law,

WILL attend the Courts of Johnston and Sampson Counties.

Smithfield, April 15, 1859. 96-tf

TROY & FULLER,

Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,

LUMBERTON, ROBESON Co., N. C.

ROBERT E. TROY and JOHN P. FULLER, have formed an association for the practice of their profession in Robeson County. The former will also attend the Courts of Bladen and Columbus: the latter will also attend those of Cumberland.

The Office in Lumberton will be kept open at all times.

Jan'y 1, 1858. 73-

SIDNEY A. SMITH,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

SMITHFIELD, N. C.,

WILL attend regularly the County and Superior Courts of Wake, Johnston, Cumberland, Harnett, and Wilson. All business entrusted to his care will receive prompt attention.

Jan'y 12, '58. 76-1y

Dr. K. A. BLACK,

OFFICE Front Rooms, over Dr. S. J. Hinsdale's Chemist and Drug Store.

Feb'y 7, 1856. 76-tf

J. WILLIAM PAGE, M. D.,

PITTSBOROUGH, N. C.

DR. PAGE may be found at his office when not professionally engaged.

May 6, 1857. 5tf

JAS. C. SMITH. MILES COSTIN.

JAS. C. SMITH & Co.,

Factors, Commission and Forwarding Merchants.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

PROMPT attention given to sale of TIMBER, LUMBER, NAVAL STORES and all kinds of Produce. Liberal advancements made on Consignments.

Refers to E. P. HALL, Pres't Branch Bank of State. H. R. SAVAGE, Cash'r Bank Cape Fear. JOHN DAWSON, Esq.

April 25, 1858. 5-1Y

Presbyterian copy.

D. A. LAMONT,

Commission Merchant,

Wilmington, N. C.

OFFICE 38 NORTH WATER STREET.

Personal attention given to all produce sent to him either for sale or shipment.

Nov'r 6. 57-1ypd

JOHN M. CLARK,

Commission & Forwarding Merntuds,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

WILL give prompt attention to sale of Country Produce, Naval Stores and Cotton.

☞ *And Agent for Rush and Orrell's Line of Boats.* ☜

August 19, 1858. 38tf

W. H. TURLINGTON,

Commission Merchant, No. 4 North Water St.,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

WILL give his prompt personal attention to the sale or shipment of all Consignments of Naval Stores or other Country Produce.

Nov. 8, 1856. tf

Worth & Utley,

Forwarding and General Commission MERCHANTS,

Fayetteville, N. C.

J. A. WORTH. (72tf) JOS. UTLEY.

T. C. & B. G. WORTH,

Commission & Forwarding Merchants,

Brown's Building, Water Street,

Wilmington, N. C.

Usual advances made on consignments.

Nov. 11, 1857. 59-tf

JOSEPH R. BLOSSOM.

COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANT,

Wilmington, N. C.

☞ Prompt personal attention given to all Consignments, and Cash advances made on Produce to be shipped to other ports or sold in this market.

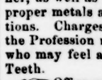
Feb. 12, 1855. 67

Teacher Wanted.

THE Trustees of Fayetteville Female High School, wish to engage the services of a Lady competent to give instruction in Drawing, Oil Painting and French, or Drawing, Oil Painting and Music. Applicants will please address, until the 20th September,

W. K. BLAKE, Fayetteville.

August 21, 1858. 39tf



DENTISTRY.

DR. J. DAVIS having decided on permanently locating in the Town of Fayetteville, respectfully offers his services to the citizens of this place and surrounding country. In all the various branches of his Profession, including the manufacture of Mineral Teeth, he is satisfied, after an extensive experience, to which is added a thorough Dental education, that he can give entire satisfaction as far as is in the power of Dentistry. All irregularities of the Teeth treated in a proper and careful manner, as well as diseases of the mouth. None but the proper metals are made use of in the various operations. Charges will be moderate, that the benefits of the Profession may be placed within the reach of all who may feel an interest in the preservation of the Teeth.

☞ Office over Houston's Jewelry Store, where he may be found at all times.

May 10, 1858. 9tf

Notice to Soldiers' Widows.

THE Widows of Mexican Soldiers, and the Widows of Soldiers who DIED IN SERVICE in the war of 1812, can have their pensions continued by calling on the undersigned, Congress having made additional provision for them.

Give me the management of your claims, and the money shall come at once, or no charge.

JNO. M. ROSE,
Agt. for Pensions.

Fayetteville, June 12, 1858. 19-

S. T. HAWLEY & SON

Are receiving their FALL AND WINTER supply of

BOOTS and SHOES,

A large stock, embracing every variety of style and quality of Gents', Ladies', Boys', Misses' and Children's, with a superior article of Servant's Shoes.

—ALSO—

Trunks; Sole Leather; Calf, Goat, Lining and Binding Skins; Lasts; with Shoe Findings of all kinds.

Persons wishing articles in our line are requested to examine our stock, as we will sell low for CASH or usual time to prompt customers.

Sept. 6, 1858. 43-6w

1858.

FALL IMPORTATIONS!

We are now receiving the largest Stock of

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,

LADIES' CLOAKS, MANTILLAS, HOOP-SKIRTS READY-MADE CLOTHING; HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES, UMBRELLAS, &c.,

Ever offered by us; which will be sold at Wholesale cheap for cash or on the usual time for approved paper.

STARR & WILLIAMS.

Sept. 6. 43-

FALL AND WINTER GOODS!

WE have received a part, and are daily expecting the balance, of our Fall and Winter supply of

SEASONABLE GOODS,

Embracing a very large stock of STAPLE and FANCY DRY GOODS, HATS and CAPS, BONNETS, UMBRELLAS, READY-MADE CLOTHING, &c., &c., &c.

—ALSO—

About 400 Cases of BOOTS AND SHOES—well assorted, all of which we are disposed to sell at low prices for Cash or good paper.

H. & E. J. LILLY.

Sept. 4, 1858. 43-6w

THE OLD DOMINION

COFFEE POT.

DR. HALL, of New York, in his *Journal of Health* for July, 1858, says:—"We commend the *Old Dominion Coffee Pot* to all lovers of good coffee, as we personally know that it is one of the "new things" offered to the public in which no imposition is practiced, and which has the double vouchers of science and common sense."

For sale at the CROCKERY STORE. Prices:—

1 QUART, $1.35;
1½ QUARTS, $1.75;
2 QUARTS, $2.00;
3 QUARTS, $2.85;
4 QUARTS, $3.00

Buy one if you like *good coffee.*

W. N. TILLINGHAST.

Sept. 1, '58. 41-2m

THE SUBSCRIBER

TAKES this method of informing the public that he has taken the Store recently occupied by J. Davis, one door below J. W. Leet's and opposite the Cape Fear Bank, where he will be pleased to see all his friends and customers. He will keep constantly on hand a good assortment of

GROCERIES, DRY GOODS,
HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,
PROVISIONS AND LIQUORS,

Which he will sell low for cash or on time to punctual customers. JAMES W. SELLERS.

Fayetteville, N. C., Aug. 31, 1858. 42-

NEW GOODS

THE subscribers adopt this method of informing their friends (and the public generally) that they are now receiving into store a very large and general

STOCK OF GOODS,

EMBRACING

GROCERIES, HARDWARE, CUTLERY, SADDLERY, &c., &c., &c.

All of which they are disposed to sell at reasonable profits for cash, or on the usual time to responsible purchasers who are in the habit of paying.

GEO. W. WILLIAMS & CO.

July 26, 1858. 31-

STATEMENT OF THE

ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY,

HARTFORD CONN.

INCORPORATED 1819 CHARTER PERPETUAL.

CAPITAL $1,000,000.

E. G. RIPLEY, President.

T. A. ALEXANDER, Vice Pres't. T. K. BRACE, Jr. Sec'y.

ASSETS JULY 1, 1858.

	Market Value.
Cash in hand and in Phœnix Bank,	$ 40,122.50
Cash on Special Deposite in Banks, with accrued interest,	139,001 66
Cash in hands of Agents and in transit,	144,719 05
Real Estate unencumbered,	55,383 01
Mortgage Bonds at 7 per cent. interest,	44,000
" " 6 " "	28,000
Jersey City Water Bonds at 6 per ct. interest,	24,000
Hartf'd " " " 6 " "	25,000
Milwaukee " " " 10 " "	5,000
Brooklyn " " " 6 " "	10,000
Rochester " " " 7 " "	25,250
U. States Treasury Notes 5 " "	2,500
State of Tennessee 6 " "	9,000
" " Kentucky, 6 " "	10,300
" " Missouri, 6 " "	21,000
" " New York, 6 " " & int	28,750
" " Ohio, 6 " (1860) "	51,000
" " Ohio, 6 " (1886) "	26,500
Money due the Comp'y secured by Mortgage,	4,418 04
Bills Receivable,	64,499 34
Hartford & New Haven Rail Road Co. Stock,	60,000
Boston & Worcester " " "	10,272
Connecticut River " " "	12,500
Connecticut River Company, "	1,250
Stafford Bank Stock,	5,250
Citizens " " Waterbury,	5,250
Eagle " " Providence,	1,872
Phœnix " " Hartford,	30 000
Farmers & Mechanics " "	46,000
Exchange " " "	13,500
State " " "	27,600
City " " "	11,300
County " " "	5,500
Connecticut River " " "	9,787 50
Hartford " " "	56,125
Charter Oak " " "	10,300
Merchants & Manuf. " " "	10,000
Aetna " " "	10,000
Mechanics & Traders " " Jersey City,	1,500
Merchants Exchange " " New York,	10,100
North River " " "	10,000
Mechanics " " "	34,500
North American " " "	21,600
Nassau " " "	30,000
America " " "	34,200
Broadway " " "	25,000
Peoples " " "	10,100
Republic " " "	23,400
City " " "	11,750
Union " " "	21,900
Hanover " " "	9,000
Commonwealth " " "	9,600
Phœnix " " "	10,800
Manhattan " " "	26,500
New York " " "	32,400
Market " " "	20,800
Ocean " " "	18,400
Metropolitan " " "	43,400
Butchers & Drovers " " "	22,400
Importer's Trader's " " "	31,800
American Exchange " " "	41,400
Merchants " " "	44,690
U. S. Trust Company " " "	11,200
N. Y. L. In. & Trust Co " " "	24,750
	$1,666,140 10

LIABILITIES:

For claims adjusted and unadjusted and not due $103,714 58

☞ Agent of the above Company at Fayetteville,

E. J. HALE.

SHAD! SHAD!!

A new supply of excellent Connecticut River and Nova Scotia SHAD. Just received and for sale either in Half Bbls. or by retail.

W. C. TROY.

Sept. 6, 1858. 43-1m

JAMES KYLE

Is now receiving his Spring supply of

DRY GOODS.

Among which are—

Prints, Lawns, and Brilliantes;
Col'd and Black Silks;
Irish Linens and Diapers;
Farmer's Linen, Twilled and Plain;
Cassimere and Merino Twills;
White and Col'd Cotton Hose;
Bolting Cloths, No. 0 to 10;
Silk and Straw Bonnets; &c.

With almost every article in the Dry Goods line; all of which has been purchased by the package at the late sales in New York and Philadelphia: Will be offered cheap for cash or on time to paying customers.

March 13, 1856. 93tf

Carolinian copy.

COUPON BONDS FOR SALE.

THE Western Rail Road Co. have for sale in amounts to suit purchasers,

$20,000 of the Coupon Bonds of the County of Cumberland, bearing 7 per cent. interest, payable semi-annually on the 1st June and the 1st of December, and running 20 years.

$90,000 of the Coupon Bonds of the Town of Fayetteville, bearing 6 per cent interest, payable semi-annually on the 1st January and the 1st of July, and running 20 years.

These bonds were issued in accordance with law to the Western Rail Road Co., to pay the County and Town subscriptions respectively.

Persons having money will find these bonds (at the price the Co. is selling them) a better investment than any Bank Stock in the State.

For terms apply to C. B. MALLETT, Esq., Pres't or to JNO. M. ROSE, Treas'r Western R. R. Co.

Fayetteville, Feb'y 26, 1853. 80tf

WINE! WINE!!

IF you wish to make GOOD WINE, call on the subscriber and buy your Brandy. Country Apple Brandy, Old Nash Brandy, on hand and going off rapidly. C. E. LEETE.

Sept. 4 43-1m

CAPE FEAR BANK STOCK FOR SALE.

FIFTY shares of Cape Fear Bank Stock are offered for sale. For further information apply to

A. McLEAN, Cashier.

Fayetteville, Aug. 9, 1858.

FAYETTEVILLE HOTEL.

FRANK N. ROBERTS & CO., having leased this Hotel, will be pleased to see their former patrons and friends, assuring them that they will use every exertion to please.

F. N. ROBERTS.] [J. G. SMITH.

Jan'y 7. 74-ypd

COOL SPRING MILLS.

THE Proprietors are prepared to GRIND CORN on the usual terms.

The Bedstead Manufacture is still carried on at the same place.

Jan'y 11, 1858. 75-tf

CHAIRS, CHAIRS.

A LARGE lot of Stool-bottom Chairs, made at Cool Spring Mill, and for sale by

A. M. CAMPBELL.

March 24, '58. 99y

BOOK-BINDING

IN all its kinds, executed with neatness and despatch. Small jobs when done must be paid before delivered. THOS. H. TILLINGHAST,

Anderson Street.

May 14. 1858. 11-1Y

PERUVIAN GUANO.

THE undersigned has made arrangements by which he is prepared to furnish at short notice, any required quantity of

No. 1 Peruvian Guano,

all of which will be from direct importations, into the Port of Wilmington, and warranted pure and genuine.

Orders for the above excellent fertilizer are solicited, to which prompt attention will be given.

As this is an article which does not admit of being sold on time, cash or its equivalent must accompany each order. BEVERLY ROSE.

July 8. 26tf

MILITARY GOODS,

Swords, Sashes, Belts, Epaulettes, Laces

AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF MILITARY GOODS,

ACCORDING TO THE

Latest U. S. Army and State Regulations.

SCHUYLER, HARTLEY & GRAHAM,

IMPORTERS & MANUFACTURERS,

19 MAIDEN LANE,

New York.

June 30. 24-1y

TIN PLATE,

Sheet Iron, Iron Wire,

COOKING STOVES AND TIN-WARE.

Always on hand, at Wholesale or Retail.

ROOFING, GUTTERING,

And all kinds of Jobbing, done at short notice, by

C. W. ANDREWS,
Market Square, Fayetteville.

July 9. 27-

DEEP RIVER COAL.

BITUMINOUS COAL of the best quality can be had at the works at Egypt, at a reasonable price by the Ton. WM. McCLANE.

Mining Engineer,

May 21, 1856 6-tf

DOBBIN HOUSE

For Rent or Lease.

THE Lease of the present Proprietors of this well known House will expire on the 1st January, 1858: the property is offered for lease or rent. To a person desirous of undertaking the Hotel business, an excellent opportunity is offered. The building is large, well arranged and in complete repair; its location will always command for it an extensive patronage. As the present Proprietors intend changing their business, the Furniture, which is nearly new and in good order, can be purchased on favorable terms.

The House will be delivered on or after the 1st of January, remaining open under the present management till a tenant is obtained.

The fine Store in the same building, formerly occupied by Mr. Wm. Booth, is also offered for rent.

JNO. H. COOK,
Prest. Dobbin House Co.

Dec'r 16, 1857. 69-tf

T. M. SMITH,

Commission & Forwar